

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR-WAR.

SOUTH CAROLINA seems to have been on the verge of civil war. The opposition to the Dispensary Law in Darlington, which had been very strong from the beginning, culminated last week in a conflict between citizens and liquor-constables, or "whiskey-spies," as they are called, in which two citizens were killed and several wounded. The constables were threatened with lynching, but they managed to escape. The immediate cause of the collision was a series of domiciliary searches for liquor, Governor Tillman claiming that the constables had the right to search private houses, since without this right the Dispensary Law would be a dead-letter. The citizens of Darlington, on the other hand, contended that the Constitution protected them from domiciliary visit on mere suspicion, and declared themselves ready to resist by force of arms any attempt to invade their houses. The Governor sent several constables to Darlington to make searches, but they found the inhabitants armed and prepared for rebellion. The encounter occurred at the railroad-station. The Governor called upon several militia companies to go to Darlington and enforce the law, but they refused to obey him. Finally, he succeeded in getting a sufficient force to cope with the rioters, and they were dispatched to Darlington. The Governor then issued a proclamation declaring the State under martial law and assumed control of the police and marshals of the cities and incorporated towns, under the power conferred upon him by the law. He also secured an injunction restraining the telegraph-companies from sending out sensational and inflammatory reports of the troubles, but this injunction was disregarded by the companies. The Darlington Dispensary was looted, and the law was openly defied. At the time of this writing, the outlook is favorable. On April 5, Governor Tillman issued a proclamation revoking martial law and restoring the civil status. The troops were ordered home, and the war is believed to be at an end. No disturbance occurred at the inquest, at which the fugitive constables were present to testify, the coroner's jury finding that the constables were guilty of the murder of the citizens. The Governor is determined to secure obedience to the Dispensary Law pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality. It is said that should the court decide in favor of the Law, the citizens of Darlington and other anti-Tillman centers will accept the decision as final and submit to all of the provisions of the Law.

The people of the State have submitted to the enforcement of the Dispensary Law, though they had no voice in making it a law, so far as it relates to the sale of liquors and to the storage of liquors for purposes of sale. They will not submit, we believe,

to the raiding of their homes at the pleasure of the spies or constables, and Governor Tillman will do well not to try to compel their submission to such an outrageous violation of their supreme rights. There are other laws in this country more sacred than the Dispensary Law; and the written and unwritten law that makes a man's home a sanctuary for himself, his wife, and his children is one of these laws. If the Dispensary Law goes too



*R. B. Tillman*  
*Gor J. J. C.*

far and clashes with it, the Dispensary Law must yield. We do not believe that the people of any community in the State will submit to it in this particular. We do not believe that they ought to submit to it.—*The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

This Tillman Law monopolizes to the State the sale of all liquors, thus ending the business as one for the competition of the citizen, and it forces the citizen who wishes to use liquor to do it, not in accordance with his own wishes and desires, but according to hard and fast lines laid down and prescribed by a statute. It not only vexes and harasses the citizens in these ways, but it sets an army of spies to watching the people all over the State in their daily lives. All this is in exasperating antagonism to the traditions and teachings of people who descend from the Anglo-Saxons. He is forcing an issue between free-born citizens, and an effort to enervate and enslave them under the Socialists' propaganda, and we know very well what result is going to come out of that. South Carolina is going to rid her nest of the foul birds that have for some time defiled it.—*The Dispatch, Richmond, Va.*

So far as the suppression of the liquor-traffic by private citizens is concerned, the South Carolina Dispensary Law is a failure and

a farce. It is evaded in every county and all Governor Tillman's constables are powerless to enforce it. A state of feeling has arisen between the officers and the people which makes every raid on a real or supposed blind tiger the possible occasion of a bloody fight.—*The Journal, Atlanta, Ga.*

It is a situation the more perplexing because of a certain measure of justice in the position of both antagonists. The Law exists and the Governor must enforce it. The people's individual rights are inalienable, and their protests against an invasive law is only a manifestation of that spirit which made America free in 1776 and has so maintained it ever since. The whiskey-war of South Carolina should bear its lesson to other commonwealths. A law which can only be enforced by the aid of an army of spies and by violating the right of every citizen to undisturbed possession of his dwelling is a law which—however promising of moral and social reform—ought not to be enacted.—*The Times, Kansas City, Mo.*

It will be time enough when the facts can be dispassionately set forth to say whether the Tillman Dispensary Law is necessarily and deservedly a failure. The restoration of respect for law and order in South Carolina is a question of more serious import than the merits of a State or municipal monopoly of liquor. The disbanding of militia regiments, when called on to enforce an unpopular statute, is only one remove from the gravity of the Pennsylvania crises of a hundred years ago, when the militia assembled in arms to consider the expediency of resisting the national Government. Law is law, whether it be the product of a legislature of Populists or of the founders of the Republic.—*The Herald, Boston.*

The voters should remove the root of the difficulty, which is to be found in Populist heresies enacted into laws, and Populist Executives elected to enforce them. The South Carolina insurrection should make it impossible hereafter to elect such men as Altgeld, Waite, or Tillman as Governors of States.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Tillman has been characteristically offensive in his attitude during this controversy, and has committed some acts which are utterly without defense, like his attempt to prevent the Western Union Telegraph Company from sending any dispatches except those which he approved. But he represents the authority of the State, and he is trying to enforce a State Law which was legally enacted—a law, too, which, though novel, is an experiment that ought to be fairly tried. The sober second thought of South Carolina can hardly fail in the end to sustain his position.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

The impression is given by the Press-dispatches that the Governor has little or no public sentiment behind him. This is undoubtedly an error. But his support comes chiefly from the rural districts. He is a Populist-Democrat, and has been elected twice by a good majority. His strongest opposition is in the cities, especially the cities of Columbia and Charleston. The Dispensary Law has been especially unpopular in these cities and, encouraged by the newspapers, such as *The News and Courier*, the liquor-dealers, the rowdies, and some of the political opponents of the Populist wing of the Democratic Party have resisted the Law strenuously. The Governor is no weakling, and he has continued courageously in his course. We have faith that he will continue to the end.—*The Voice (Proh.), New York.*

The present trouble originated and is being sustained by the very classes of men which in Iowa and Kansas and Maine are in determined opposition to legal prohibition, namely, liquor-dealers, whiskey-tubs, and unscrupulous politicians, whose most effective agency is the saloon.—*The Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati.*

It is the expected that has happened in South Carolina. The Tillman Law has at last borne its inevitable fruit, and a people, disgraced and humiliated, have decided that they will no longer submit to the rule of an ignorant and intolerant mob, even though that mob has succeeded in getting control of the government of the State.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

## THE USE AND COST OF STIMULATING BEVERAGES.

UNDER this head, *The American Grocer*, New York, April 4, publishes a paper by the Editor, Mr. F. N. Barnett, in which he tabulates the costs and consumption of wines, spirits, beer, tea, and coffee, in the United States, and shows, by his figures, that while the consumption of tea and coffee and light wines is practically at a standstill, the *per-capita* consumption of alcoholic and malt liquors is a steadily growing one.

The following simple table places in forcible array comparative figures showing the *per-capita* use of stimulating beverages:

Year	PER-CAPITA CONSUMPTION.				
	Spirits. Gals.	Wines. Gals.	Beer. Gals.	Tea. Gals.	Coffee. Gals.
1893.....	1.51	.45	16.08	10.56	14.00
1892.....	1.50	.44	15.10	10.96	16.34
1891.....	1.42	.45	15.28	10.32	13.60
1890.....	1.40	.46	13.67	10.64	13.32
1889.....	1.32	.56	12.72	10.32	15.58
1888.....	1.26	.61	12.80	11.20	11.58
1887.....	1.21	.55	11.23	11.92	14.50

In the above table the *per-capita* quantity of tea and coffee consumed is reduced to its equivalent in infusion, on the basis that one pound of roasted coffee-bean makes two gallons of infusion, and one pound of tea eight gallons. An allowance of 15 per cent. is made from the quantity of green coffee used for the loss in weight which results from the process of roasting.

It is estimated that 12 per cent. of the quantity of spirits withdrawn for consumption is used in the arts, deducting which we have the following table representing the quantity of all liquors drunk as a beverage, and which, figured at the retail cost, makes the nation's drink-bill as follows:

	Gallons.	Per Gal.	
Spirits, domestic.....	86,418,455	\$4.50	\$388,883,048
Spirits, imported (including brandy, cordials, etc.).....	1,307,422	....	*10,912,154
Wines, domestic.....	26,391,235	2.00	52,782,470
Wines, imported.....	5,596,584	4.00	22,386,336
Beer, domestic.....	1,071,183,827	.50	535,591,913
Beer, imported.....	3,362,509	1.25	4,203,136
			\$1,014,759,957

\* Import cost, \$5,082,515.

† Import cost, \$14,832,988.

‡ Import cost, \$2,782,630.

Last year the total consumption of tea was 88,131,088 pounds. At a fair average retail price, 40 cents per pound, we have \$35,252,435 as the cost of tea.

Coffee was the popular beverage until distanced by beer in 1890. The consumption based on net imports of the raw bean has been as follows:

COFFEE CONSUMPTION.			
	Per Capita. Pounds.		Per Capita. Pounds.
1887.....	8.53	1891.....	7.99
1888.....	6.81	1892.....	9.61
1889.....	9.16	1893.....	8.24
1890.....	7.83		

or about 560,000,000 pounds, which, at an average price of 25 cents per pound, gives \$140,000,000 as the cost of coffee.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the inhabitants of the United States spent for stimulating beverages, including tea and coffee, the sum of \$1,190,617,281, or an average of \$17.77 per capita. The entire expense of the United States Government per capita was \$6.69, of which liquor paid \$2.05.

Last year the United States Government collected a revenue from domestic spirits of \$94,720,261; from beer, \$32,548,893; from imported liquors, \$9,256,617; total revenue from alcoholic stimulants, \$136,525,861, or nearly 30 per cent. of the total revenue. These figures explain the enormous leverage wielded by the liquor-interests in national affairs.

The character of a people, says Mr. Barnett, is greatly influenced by the sort of beverages used. In the growing use of alcoholic stimulants there is undoubtedly a partial solution for many of the evils which have become so pronounced within recent years, most prominent of which is the influence of the saloon in



politics and the liquor-interest in legislation. The problem of to-day is how to check the drift toward alcohol, and its steady displacement by such mild stimulants as tea and coffee.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE LIQUOR-TRAFFIC WITHOUT PRIVATE PROFITS.

IN *The Arena*, Boston, April, there is a paper by John Koren, on the subject of the control of the liquor-traffic, which is devoted mainly to the discussion of the Gothenburg system and its modifications, as in force in Norway and Sweden; and to a general advocacy of the system as a measure which experience has shown to be measurably beneficial. The corner-stone of Mr. Koren's position is to be found in the opening paragraph of his paper, in which he says: "After generations of experiment in dealing with the drink problem by means of legal enactments, our efforts have, to a greater or less extent, confessedly proved failures." With this as a point of departure the writer turns naturally to the consideration of other measures of more hopeful promise, and points to the Scandinavian system as an accomplished fact, which offers, perhaps, the best illustration in modern times of a far-reaching social reform brought about by wise legislation. The figures on which this view is based are drawn from the official statistics of those countries, which show that, in Sweden for example, the consumption of spirits which in 1874, shortly after the introduction of the new system, stood at fourteen and two-tenths quarts *per capita*, had been brought down to six and eight-tenths quarts in 1892, nearly every year marking a steady decline. The Swedes, who once ranked as the heaviest drinkers among civilized nations, have dropped down to the ninth place.

Turning to Norway, it appears that in 1876, five years after the introduction of the company system, the average consumption of spirits was six and eight-tenths quarts, and this was reduced in 1892 to three and three-tenths quarts. The writer argues closely that the introduction of the company system, the taking the traffic out of private hands, stands to the reform in the direct relation of cause to effect. Not only does the temperance party in Norway and Sweden credit the company system with the results achieved; but it is argued *a priori* that it would indeed be wonderful did drunkenness not disappear to some extent under a system of control which removes the one all-powerful incentive to stimulate the sale of liquor to its utmost point—the greed for gain; which insists upon abolishing as many drink-shops as consistent with public necessity; which makes every restrictive measure possible of enforcement, which reduces the strength of the liquor while it raises the price. On this last point, experience in Norway and Sweden is cited in support of the view that cheap liquor means large sales. In the cities where the highest prices are charged for the dram or bottle the sales are smallest, and *vice versa*.

In Sweden, says Mr. Koren, the company system had to do battle for its existence with mighty foes, and in Norway its advent was hailed with loud disapprobation. In both countries a failure to attain its high purpose would soon have sealed its fate for all time. Still, he says, we look in vain for a single community which having once tried the system has been willing to forego its benefits. Maligned and cursed alike by Prohibitionists and saloon-keepers, it has won the good-will of the former and left of the latter but a soon-to-be-forgotten name. The system has its enemies among the extremists, but the leading temperance advocates have given it unqualified support. The writer, who makes an exhaustive analysis of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of the system in this country, recognizes none the less clearly that it is worse than idle to legislate in advance of a matured public opinion, and that the reaction from a too sudden and sweeping reform is more to be deprecated than the evil it sought to cure.

It is not claimed that the Scandinavian or any other system for the regulation of the sale of liquor offers a final solution of the problem, or that it is a panacea for all the ills flowing from intemperance. But it is claimed that it is a distinct step in advance, an experiment which, by its results elsewhere, has justified its claim to be tried by us.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE TARIFF.

ON Monday, April 2, the Tariff Bill was taken up for consideration by the Senate, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Voorhees, making the opening statement on behalf of the Democratic supporters of the Bill. Senator Voorhees said that while the protective system entails indescribable injustice and oppression, its vicious workings cannot be wiped out by a single legislative enactment, and the Bill proposed does not involve the destruction of the entire system. It embodies nevertheless a great relief to the people, reducing the taxes on the daily consumption of the working-classes more than seventy-six millions per annum. At the same time the Bill provides for ample revenue for the requirements of the Government. With regard to free wool, Mr. Voorhees said: "If I believed wool on the free-list would hurt the farmer, I would not vote for the pending Bill. It is a matter of actual demonstration, however, which has been often made, that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as can then be placed on manufacture of wool, and which are placed on them in this Bill, is one of the greatest blessings that can befall the farmer." The *ad valorem* method was defended as fairer, simple, and more equitable than specific duties, and he expressed regret that the tax on whiskey was not made higher. The income-tax provision was declared by Mr. Voorhees perfectly just, and he denounced the champions of "plutocracy" for their "selfish" attempt to shirk all burdens of taxation.

Senator Allison made the opening statement against the Bill on behalf of the Republicans. He pointed out that the country had prospered under the system now denounced as spoliation, and demanded that the departure from the protective policy, if it is to be made at all, should be gradual, and not revolutionary, as the Bill would be. Senator Allison had several prime objections to the proposed Tariff. The Income-Tax and the internal-revenue taxes were alien to the established policy and practice of this Government; the *ad valorem* system is so unjust, complicated, and antiquated that no civilized nation adopts it to-day; that the question of revenue is left entirely unsettled, and that the reciprocity treaties were uprooted and abolished. Senator Allison concluded by predicting that the passage of the Bill will seriously disturb every industry and branch of business in the country.

The debate was continued by Senator Mills, who declared that, though dissatisfied with the Bill, he would support it as a step in the right direction, as an improvement on the McKinley Law.

Senator Voorhees himself cannot imagine that his fifteen thousand words on the new Tariff Bill will affect any vote in the Senate, and it certainly will not have any influence to speak of elsewhere. The measure is not expected to be passed by reasoning. Its supporters expect its absurdities and inconsistencies to be riddled in debate, and are themselves free to pour contempt on them in private. But they expect Democrats to vote for the Bill because it is a partisan necessity, and because they have made it as bad as they could without losing some votes which could not be spared.—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

The rather lengthy speech of Senator Voorhees in opening the Tariff debate is of a distinctively apologetic type. Mr.



SENATOR VOORHEES.



SENATOR ALLISON.

From "The De Grimm Portrait Souvenir."

Voorhees evidently recognizes that the attitude of the American people is one of distinct opposition to the measure, and the Senator's 15,000-word argument is from beginning to end, in tone and matter, a "plea for the defense."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

Senator Voorhees' speech in opening the debate on the Tariff Bill will greatly add to his reputation as a public speaker.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

No part of the speech of Mr. Voorhees, opening the Senate debate on the Tariff, is more deserving of attention than that in which he describes the obstacles that have been cast in the way of Revenue-Reform.—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Senator Voorhees is an orator rather than a statesman, and his speech yesterday in opening the Tariff-debate in the Senate was, as might have been expected, a philippic rather than an argument. The American manufacturers appear to have pretty much the same effect on him as a red flag on a bull. He roars at them and seems unable to realize that they have any rights which the Government is bound to respect. His effort is obviously to foment a class-feeling in politics that will mend the sinking fortunes of the Democratic Party; but the masses of the people in the great centers of population are just now more solicitous for the means of living than for the rehabilitation of a discredited political organization.—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

In his day Mr. Allison was a pretty good Tariff-Reformer. It is only the exigencies of party discipline that now bring him forward rashly to condemn a measure which is in no sense radical or destructive, and no more extreme than those he has himself sustained in the past. Naturally and prudently, he took no note of the fact that in numbers of cases our manufacturers can even now undersell foreign competitors in foreign markets, and many more will be able to do so with the reduction in the cost of materials made possible by the reformed Tariff.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

#### The Rhode Island Election and the Tariff.

The Republicans have re-elected Governor Brown by increased pluralities, and secured overwhelming control of the Legislature.

The first New England verdict on the Wilson Bill rings out with no uncertain significance. Rhode Island, a typical New England State, repudiates this economic absurdity with an emphasis which will penetrate the shut and barred Senate Committee rooms where the arrogant Bourbon triumvirate refused hearings to Northern wage-earners.—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

But the most significant thing about this Rhode Island verdict is that it comes from a State whose whole interests are bound up with the policy of Protection. There is no State in the Union that has so large a percentage of its population engaged in manufacturing as Rhode Island has. There is consequently no State that would suffer more from the adoption of the Democratic Tariff-policy. The voters comprehended this fact clearly, and they knew that the election of Wednesday would be taken as an expression of their opinion on the Wilson Bill.—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

The Republican victory in Rhode Island is probably due to the fact that the party is united upon the question of the Tariff and has a policy which is intelligible. On the other hand the Democratic Party is divided on a series of Tariff-theories which are uniformly antagonistic and equally unintelligible. When we have discovered the probable causes of the result we have also discovered that the present condition is not necessarily permanent. The State of Rhode Island is liable to go Democratic next year.—*The Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Little Rhody is not a large State, but she is crowded with industrial establishments, whose employees have suffered greatly since Mr. Cleveland was last inaugurated. These people were not to be deceived by the petty trickery and sham issues presented by the Democracy.—*The Spy (Rep.)*, Worcester.

The Democratic Party in Rhode Island is so thoroughly disorganized that with the general trend of public opinion throughout the Northern States it could not make a determined stand against its opponents.—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

#### THE BLAND BILL VETO SUSTAINED.

ON April 4, Mr. Bland made an attempt to secure the passage of the Seigniorage Bill over the veto of the President. The vote was taken without debate, and resulted in being short by twenty-eight votes of the two-thirds required by the Constitution. One hundred and forty-four Representatives voted for the Bill, and 114 against it. The affirmative vote was made up by 121 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 8 Populists; the negative vote was given by 62 Republicans, and 52 Democrats.

The veto of President Cleveland gives a fresh impetus to the struggle for free silver. The South strikes hands with the West for an elastic financial policy—one that will expand and not contract the currency.—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Augusta, Ga.

The South and West will get together and rid themselves of Eastern domination and restore "the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution," for which several Democratic platforms have declared. Mr. Cleveland has revived, not killed, the cause of bimetallism.—*The News (Dem.)*, Lynchburg, Va.

Since the veto of the Greenback-Inflation Bill by President Grant, twenty years ago, no action of the Chief Executive in connection with the financial affairs of the Nation, with the possible exception of the approval of the Resumption Act, was more important than the vetoing of the Silver-Seigniorage Bill.—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha, Neb.

The people will not submit to monometallism and contraction. The East is not powerful enough to force it. The President can make a change impossible for three years more. His successor will not be a monometallist.—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

The country is very tired of this continual currency-agitation, and it is discouraging to think that so much energy has to be used in defending the Nation's credit against the assaults of the cheap-dollar advocates.—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis, Ind.

The veto will confirm the suspicions of that great number of voters who long have regarded the President as the friend and supporter of those whom slang of the day aptly has called "the gold-bugs." In his Veto-Message, as in all his utterances upon the question of currency, Mr. Cleveland presents the arguments of the monometallists. He believes in a gold standard as firmly as the Rothschilds of Europe. He repeats the long-exploded fallacy that the depression of trade which followed directly upon the advent of his party to power was the result of a "silver panic."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Mr. Cleveland's Message is strong and clear. He does not recede an inch from the consistent policy he has pursued on the silver question. He does not antagonize silver, but he insists that a silver dollar shall be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value with a gold dollar, and that "the money of the people," as it is called, shall not be used to swindle the people.—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston, S. C.

Grover Cleveland, having now graduated in John Sherman's Wall Street gold-cure institute and got his diploma, can henceforth sign his name "Grover Cleveland, D.D.," which is by interpretation, "Democracy be damned."—*The Times-Recorder (Dem.)*, Americus, Ga.

The President has stated his objections to this law: but, after all, they are not so very serious. The country is in a very bad state financially, and some change is necessary. The people want to try silver, and they should have an opportunity to do so when no serious damage to vital interests will ensue.—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

We say that a large majority of the Southern and Western people will dislike the veto. It runs counter to their notions and induces them to think that the President is under the control of the moneyed men in the North, who have taken so much pains to let him know that if he would please them he must withhold his signature from the new Bland Bill.—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, Richmond, Va.

The people are at last brought face to face with the fact that in matters of finance Mr. Cleveland stands ready to repudiate Democratic principles, Democratic policy and Democratic precedent,



whenever they conflict with the demands of the single gold-standard. Mr. Cleveland believes firmly in the financial doctrines enunciated by John Sherman and propagated by the exclusive demands of the money-power. He makes no concealment of them, and does not hesitate to give them at length in his Message.—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

The President seemed to be much concerned over the warnings of the Western and Southern Democrats in Congress that a veto meant the defeat and virtual disruption of the Democratic Party in some of its most necessary strongholds. But the pressure of the interests centered in the great cities of the East, which have always been so near the President, together with the essential weakness and unsoundness of the Bill, saved his consistency at last.—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland, O.

Altogether, the President has performed a wise act for the benefit of the whole country, in that he has exasperated the Southern Democrats as little as possible in view of their wild desire to flood the country with a 48-cent silver dollar and to cheat their creditors out of 52 per cent. of their just dues.—*The Wisconsin (Rep.)*, Milwaukee.

Simmered down, the entire document is simply a plea for another issue of bonds which will no doubt be forthcoming in due season. It has shown to the country the potency of the gold-ring in national affairs. The President's attitude at this time toward Wall Street interests is identically the same as it was in 1885, just before his first inauguration.—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Peoria, Ill.

When History with her iron pen writes the record of President Cleveland, his Message urging the repeal of the Sherman Purchase Law and his Message vetoing the Bland Seigniorage Bill will be regarded as the brightest roses in his official chaplet. The veto of President Grant in 1874 of the Inflation Bill and the present veto of President Cleveland are signal illustrations of the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution when they endowed the Executive with this prerogative.—*The Post-Intelligence (Rep.)*, Seattle, Wash.

The notable phase of the veto is the proof it furnishes that the power which President Cleveland voices in our Government is apparently insensible to the prevailing distress and unwilling to yield even a modicum of relief. The President's action will emphasize the imperative necessity of pushing the popular movement for the dethronement of money as a controlling influence in our Government and the reassertion of the power of the sovereign people. The policy involved in the veto is fraught with ruin to the productive forces of the Nation, and more especially and imminently to the South and West. The President's conclusion should hasten the political unification of those sections and will certainly facilitate that essential result.—*The News (Dem.)*, Denver.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

THE Tariff, the French Treaty, and the Prohibition Question continue to be the chief topics of discussion in the Canadian Press. The French Treaty is to be ratified, despite the vigorous opposition of numerous classes and interests. Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Nova Scotia have pronounced in favor of Prohibition, and a general Prohibitory Law is urged upon the Government. A deputation of Prohibitionists visited Sir John Thompson, and he spoke of the reduction in revenue that Prohibition would entail, and thought that the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the subject was the first step to be taken.

With reference to the Prohibition question, *The Winnipeg Tribune* says: "The temperance people have been told by the Government of the different provinces that the law is not clear as to whether they have power to pass such a law, and Sir Oliver Mowat declared that so soon as the extent of the powers of the province in the direction of Prohibition had been determined by the courts, his Government, if still in power, would bring in a law that would to that extent make Prohibition the law of the province. Whatever doubt may exist as to the powers of the provincial legislatures, there is none as to the power of the Dominion Parliament to grant Prohibition for the whole country,

and there is none as to the far greater value of a national law compared with the value of a provincial law. Parliament has for twenty years stood committed to Prohibition when the country should be ready for it. Sir John Thompson's reply to the deputation will be far from satisfying the temperance people of the Dominion."

*The Montreal Tribune* says: "There seems to be a fair hope that it will be possible to divide Parliament during this session on this subject, and thus obtain a record of every member to guide Prohibition electors at the polls. There seems even room for a fair hope that a majority may be obtained for such a resolution, possibly a large majority. Such a majority would not perhaps immediately embarrass the Government, as it would be simply impossible to bring in a Prohibitory Law during the present session, but the Government would either have to look forward to action of this kind at another session or take some stand with regard to it at a general election. In any case, the question of Prohibition is more than ever in politics."

With respect to the proposed Tariff changes, *The Toronto News* says: "The changes can be briefly summarized. The duty on raw material, wherever touched, has been reduced by 50 to 60 per cent., while that on the imported finished product has in some cases been increased, and in very few has been lowered more than 15 per cent. The manufacturer is thus enabled to produce more cheaply, while not forced to sell cheaper. The people asked for a consumers' tariff; they have been given a manufacturers' tariff."

*The Hamilton Herald* says: "On the whole, while the revision will hardly suit the ideas of our Free-Trade friends, it is a material concession to the demand for Tariff-Reform which has been general throughout the country for the past year or two, and will probably give greater satisfaction to the masses of the people than a more radical measure would have done, seeing that it means that the business interests of the country will not be turned upside-down by a sudden upheaval of conditions."

*The Montreal Witness* says: "The reduction is, of course, small, and few of the manufacturers have anything serious to immediately complain of, but they must know what the change in policy portends. The fact of the matter seems to be that the manufacturers, as well as the rest of the people, are convinced that the first need of Canada is agricultural prosperity and a rapid growth of population, and they see that their ultimate interests lie in the promotion of these by bettering the condition of Canadian farmers, making their labor more profitable, and increasing the exports and the profits of exports of agricultural products, thus placing Canada in the van of producers for the British markets and making it an attractive country for a large population, which will furnish home manufacturers with the large and profitable markets they now require to develop their industries."



TOURIST JOHN THOMPSON:—Say, Oliver Mowat, what do you call this thing?

FELLOW-TRAVELER MOWAT:—I—I—I—d—d—don't know, Jack, unless it's one of them obelisk things these cannibal fellows worship. You make an oblation on that side, and I'll try one on this side. The natives might take it kindly.—*Canadian Nationalist and Brant Commercial*, Brantford, Ont.

## THE BERING-SEA QUESTION.

**B**OTH Houses of Congress have passed without division the Bill to carry out the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration on the seal-fisheries question. The Bill provides that no citizen of the United States or person owing the duty of obedience to the laws or treaties of the United States, and no person belonging to, or on board of, a vessel of the United States, shall kill, capture, or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any fur-seal in the waters surrounding the Pribilof Islands, within a zone of sixty miles around those islands, exclusive of the territorial waters. No citizen of the United States and no person belonging to a United States vessel is to kill, capture, or pursue in any manner whatever, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July in each year, any fur-seal on the high seas, outside of the sixty-mile zone. The President is to have power to make regulations respecting special licenses and other matters. Violations of the Act are to be punished by fines of not less than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. It is to be the duty of the President to cause a sufficient naval force to cruise in the waters indicated, and to seize and arrest all vessels of the United States found there in violation of the Act. Any United States vessel or citizen offending against the Act may also be seized and detained by the naval officers of Great Britain, and are to be delivered up to naval or revenue officers of the United States. A Bill with similar provision is now before the British Parliament, and is expected to pass without opposition.

The British Bill, however, is believed to contain a clause to the effect that any sailing-vessel which should sail before the passage of the British Act of Parliament should be at liberty to disregard the restrictions imposed by the Paris award. The United States holds this to be a deliberate evasion of the award, and will insist on its complete execution during this season. Baron de Courcel, who presided over the Paris Tribunal, said in an interview that the arbitrators certainly believed that legislation would be speedily enacted carrying the award into effect this year, but he declared that neither the Treaty nor the award contained anything binding either party to give retroactive effect to any penalties that might be enacted to make the decision effective.

For a while, a certain amount of grumbling may be heard from the more unreasonable among the Canadian fishermen; but the absolutely amicable and pacific spirit that has dominated the negotiations is a guarantee that all future differences which may arise will be settled in a rational and friendly manner.—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

There is but one course for us to pursue, and that is to have done with compromise and palaver. Such rights as we have left after the parody of diplomacy in which we have been engaged during the past three years, let us adhere to them in the fine old stalwart way which England understands and religiously respects. Let us go ahead and protect such property as England's arbitration and our own blunder have left us, and then leave the outside world to assent to that policy or to antagonize it as it may.—*The Post, Washington*.

England has never discouraged the Canadian seal-fishery nor shown any disposition so to do. It was supposed that the decision of the Paris tribunal would be self-executing, not needing legislation to carry it into effect unless in matters of detail, but the English idea evidently is that the decision is a nullity without an Act of Parliament. This, however, should not prevent the United States from carrying into effect the decision of the tribunal, for if it be matter for construction, we have just as good a right to construe it as Great Britain.—*The Chronicle, San Francisco*.

The question of preservation is one in which England is interested almost equally with ourselves. What goes against us is the selfish interest of the Canadian marauders. Our Government can check the greed of the American pelagic hunters. Only Great Britain can check the Canadian free shooters. The sympathy and co-operation of England, leaving politics and diplomacy quite out of sight, are absolutely necessary if the extermination of the Alaska fur-seal is to be prevented.—*The Sun, New York*.

Canadian sealers will have one more season, or part of a season, in which to kill seals in the northern Pacific and Bering Sea. They have already started on their cruise, and as the British legislation enacting the decisions of the Paris arbitration has not yet been passed, they will be free to kill seals until they are notified of the passage of the legislation, which will hardly be until

they return from their trip. The American Government claimed that the arbitration decision went into force at once without legislation, but the British Government distinctly declared that this claim was unfounded. As the Canadian sealers have gone to the expense of fitting up for this last season's work it would be unjust to interfere with their operations unless, indeed, they were compensated.—*The Witness, Montreal, Can.*

It would be too sanguine to say that the Bill contains a final settlement of the problem, but undoubtedly it is a long stride in the right direction, and is convincing evidence that Great Britain will not abandon her conciliatory attitude.—*The Standard, London*.

There is the possibility that constant friction will arise between the two countries. The mutual overhauling of suspects, must be conducted with great discretion.—*The Morning Post, London*.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

**M**R. GLADSTONE'S retirement from office has brought forth such a crop of eulogistic comments that it is almost startling to find an adverse criticism of the distinguished English statesman, a criticism, moreover, which, if it exhibits no tendency to hero-worship, is equally free from all evidence of personal animus. Mr. Gladstone has for fully forty years been a recognized leader in English political life, and, says *The Social Economist*, New York, could not, for so long a period, have occupied so commanding a position in the very focus of the world's political activity without great and masterful qualities and endowments. Nor could he have been the representative opportunist and the facile transformationist of the modern political stage, always stepping upon the outward-bound train just as the whistle sounds, without having the happy quality of deriving much of his conviction as to what ought to be done from a keen mental grasp of what it is possible for him to do. When this quality is combined with a sturdy and vigorous mental habit of regarding this opportune course as at once severely just, profoundly wise, and absolutely essential to public safety, it is evident that we have steering qualities of the very first dignity, and which need only a good chart of the seas over which he is sailing. It is to these steering qualities that England owes the several extensions of the suffrage during the last thirty years.

Mr. Gladstone entered on political life, addicted through his education at Oxford to the Tory chart, but by birth and connections he was allied to the great mercantile middle-class. He was a "philistine" rather than an aristocrat. Hence he lived in the passing gain of the politically possible, and kept on playing for the game and not for the stakes. He was eminently a hero of words and of language. He lived in dialectics and rested in Homer. Science was a bore to him. Social economics, except as the merest governmental book-keeping might touch it at a tangent, was a labyrinth of thought in which he cared not to venture. He never made a speech in which he discussed the effects of any form of legislation on what would to-day be called the interests of the masses. Every law for modifying philistine-oppression in England, every reform which sought to shorten hours of labor, or shield women and children from the exactions of masters, met his opposition at birth although it might have been carried by his aid. He was the first to introduce cloture into the House of Commons to suppress the obstruction of Irish members, throwing Parnell and his colleagues into jail, and ended by being the leader of the Home-Rule Party. He was the stalwart defender of the Established Church until Disraeli beat him with his "rat-catcher franchise" motion in 1867. He then led the movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, upon which he was elected to power in 1868, and has since declared for the disestablishment of the Churches of Wales and Scotland. For fifty years he has been a staunch supporter of the House of Lords, and in his retiring speech declared for its abolition.

From the time that he changed from a Protectionist to a Free-Trader to the day of his retirement, he has been on both sides of every important question that has occupied the English public.



mind, beginning with opposition and ending with acquiescence; and yet nobody thinks of charging him with fickleness or dishonesty.

He was as destitute of imagination in the formation of his convictions as he was of originality in arriving at the principles which should determine his course. Hence though he made more speeches, influential in their immediate effect, than any other orator who ever lived, he uttered no sentiment that will endure, either as expressing a noble enthusiasm or an advanced truth. His foresights were often on the surface, and grew out of his keen sense of the immediately feasible. His mistakes were as often profound, and grew out of his wrong economic tendencies. The ease and frequency of his change of political and economic positions were due to the slimness of his convictions. Thus Mr. Gladstone performed the remarkable feat of running the whole gamut of political changes from a hard-shelled Tory to a revolutionary Radical without being seriously charged with dishonesty or losing the confidence of the British public.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### SENATOR WALSH.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN, of Georgia, has appointed Patrick Walsh, Editor of *The Augusta Chronicle*, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Colquitt. In accepting the nomination, Mr. Walsh made a brief speech defining his position on the political questions of the day as follows: "I stand squarely upon the platform of that great



PATRICK WALSH.

party which has been called to administer the affairs of this Government, and it will be my aim, as far as I am able, to embody into effective laws the pledges made by the Democratic Party in National Convention assembled. These measures may be briefly stated and condensed into two simple propositions. The first is Tariff-Reform, which carries with it the Income-Tax, and I am cordially in favor of both. The other is the financial question, most prominently before the people now as the silver question. Whatever my influence may be it shall be exerted with that portion which believes in a true bimetallic standard, and in the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and in the free coinage of silver on a parity with gold. Another question of importance is the right of the States to control and regulate the question of State banks. This tax is not for revenue, but for prohibition, and one of the most beneficent measures that can be passed will be the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on issues of State banks."

Mr. Walsh's position on the silver question has been fully set forth in the columns of his excellent newspaper, *The Augusta Chronicle*. True, Mr. Walsh's course has been somewhat erratic on this and other important public questions, but we have observed that there is a streak of pure gold running through him, and that however much he may wobble on matters of policy he generally comes out right in the end. If it were necessary we could establish to the satisfaction of the United States Senate, by copious quotations from *The Chronicle*, that Mr. Walsh is not a free-silver man, but we shall not undertake to do so to-day. We have no fear as to the manner in which he will discharge the important duties of his high station.—*The News and Courier (Dem.), Charleston.*

Governor Northen's second choice for the Georgia Senatorship, which considerations of political expediency induced Speaker Crisp to decline, is commendable on many grounds. Mr. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, some of whose views on public questions we cannot approve, is a man of great natural talents, which have been diligently cultivated and actively exercised with a sincere and unselfish purpose. As the owner and Editor of *The Augusta Chronicle*, he is widely known throughout the country and highly esteemed in his own State, to whose welfare that influential journal has largely contributed. Mr. Walsh has not been an officeholder, but in a broader sense he has been a public servant for many years, and in knowledge and experience is well fitted to succeed Senator Colquitt.—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

**The Referendum in Switzerland and in America.**—In view of what appears to be a serious movement for the introduction into this country of the Referendum as it exists in Switzerland, A. Lawrence Lowell contributes a paper to the *The Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, April, in which he first describes the working of the Referendum at home, and the conditions which afford a measure of justification for its adoption there, and then passes on to consider the question of its adaptability to this country, and finally concludes that, in the Swiss form, it is entirely out of harmony with our institutions and absolutely impracticable. In elucidation of this latter contention he institutes a comparison between the small number of laws passed in a year in Switzerland, and the comparatively enormous number which pass our State Legislatures. In the canton of Zurich, for example, the number of questions submitted to the people in a year, including Federal matters, averages less than ten, and in the canton of Berne only about four, while if we turn to Massachusetts we shall find that the Legislature of that State passed, last year, five hundred and ninety-five separate Acts and resolutions, of which perhaps four hundred would have required a popular vote if the Commonwealth had had a Referendum similar to that of Zurich. It is impossible, argues Mr. Lowell, that a busy people could vote intelligently on any such a number of Acts; they would simply vote as their party leaders might dictate. But the question is really, he says, not whether we shall adopt the Referendum, but whether we shall adopt it in the Swiss form. The institution already exists here, and, having developed spontaneously, has probably assumed the form best suited to the nature of our Government. With us its principal application is in Constitutional questions. The sanction of a popular vote has, it is true, been required in many of the States for other things than Constitutional amendments, but, apart from local affairs, the matters so treated are closely allied to Constitutional questions. The application in America of the popular vote to local questions depends upon quite a different principle. It is not an appeal from the legislators to their electors, but merely a system of local self-government—an extension of the principle of the town-meeting. As regards the Initiative, Mr. Lowell contents himself with remarking that it has not been a success, even in Switzerland, and that there is no reason to suppose it would work any better elsewhere.

**American Socialism.**—In a paper by F. L. Greene in *The American Journal of Politics*, New York, April, an attempt is made to show that the American branch of Socialism "has an ethical basis, a scientific development of evolved growth, and a practical outcome of expedient fulfilment." Socialism is first defined as resting essentially on State ownership of productive capital. In one sense American Socialism may be said to have had its beginning with the foundation of our public-school system. But as an organized, directive force, it dates back but a score of years. In 1870, or thereabouts, the Socialistic Labor party was founded as a branch of the Internationalists by the followers of Karl Marx. The arrival of refugees from the defunct Paris Commune of 1871 added strength to the movement. The publication of "Progress and Poverty" by Henry George aroused the people to an interest in political economy and sociology. Then again, Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backwards," whatever its merits or demerits, had great influence in drawing the people's attention still more closely to our industrial system. Finally, the interest in social science, and the evident need of reform in the industrial world, reached the Church, and formed the Christian Social Union, of which Bishop Huntington was made the head. The purpose of this organization is to study "how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the times."

The principal advantages claimed for the Socialistic State are, that the worship of the Almighty dollar will be overthrown, the liquor traffic done away with, overwork abolished, poverty and illiteracy wiped out, politics purified, and crime decreased. The assumption by the State of other than police duties, such as the control of schools, libraries and parks, the regulation of hours of labor, of the erection of buildings in cities, of the manufacture and sale of various articles, homestead laws and mechanics' liens Acts, are all regarded as steps in the direction of Socialism.

It is not claimed that capitalism has been without value as a factor of civilization, but that it has outlived its usefulness, and must yield place to Socialism in obedience to the inexorable laws of evolution. Society is regarded as a living organism, possessing the vital characteristic of evolving growth, and it is believed that the next stage of its existence is to base its vital action on the principle of mutual co-operation instead of mutual warfare.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## THE ESTHETIC PRINCIPLE.

L. SAKKETI.



OW frequently an imperfect comprehension of the aims and ends of esthetics betrays some of its exponents into a narrow didacticism, others into a mechanical, photographic copying of nature which, in spite of the justification on the ground of realism, is of very doubtful utility.

Whether art is pursued with the object of creating new things or interpreting things already created, the aim is the same—to achieve the highest possible beauty. Of course, art may also be studied historically or scientifically, but the fruit of such study is not an artistic product, nor are the prosecutors of these inquiries artists.

The artist is carried away by the stream of his rich imagination, which is always prompting him to new creations; before he completes one task, he is absorbed in another.

Yet he may sometimes pause and ask himself

what his work signifies, what his ultimate object is, and what purpose he subserves. And the more earnest and persistent his search for a philosophical basis and interpretation of his work, the greater will be his rank and the more permanent his influence.

To the man wholly devoted to his work, there is no distinction between life and work. To ask what is the significance of his work is to ask what is the significance of his life. A multitude of causes impel us to ponder this question. Death, sickness, unhappiness, evil, are not only the direct causes of suffering in themselves, but they always disturb our intellectual equipoise and excite doubts and wonder. Why is life bestowed at all, with the ungratified yearning for happiness? Is not life a perpetual hunt after an illusion? We see in individual life that happiness is brief, precarious, and fleeting, and not only does the realization of this fact interfere with man's enjoying his happy moments, but happiness itself proves disappointing and less satisfying than one imagines while in pursuit of it.

Turn to collective life, and you find that while the greatest development of nations occurs during the most favorable periods of their history, yet, as the culminating point is reached, a reaction sets in and the nation becomes demoralized and enfeebled, lapsing into decay. The result of an entire civilization is often to be found in a few ugly ruins in a wilderness. This is not only the fate of nations, but, perhaps, of the whole human species, which may disappear to make room for a more perfect species. Planets and solar systems are subject to the same laws and will undergo the same processes.

It is natural, then, for man to ask what is the meaning of his life—of his art, science, industry. The questions have troubled him from the beginning, and humanity's solutions of them are formulated in religious and philosophical systems. Thus religion explains the origin of the world and the meaning of life as a preparation for a higher existence, and also teaches us how to live in order to be worthy of this and the higher life. Religion generates a system of ethics.

But not to all men, and not always, has religion appeared to contain satisfactory answers to the troublesome questions. The heathen religions were too narrow to appeal to the developing intellect, and they were thrown aside, while humanity attempted to seek a solution of life's problems outside of religion. Thus philosophy was called into being. Philosophy's first need was to determine what truth is and what falsehood, and having found a method of inquiry, it was possible for humanity to advance an explanation of life and found on it an ethical system.

Bitter experience, however, has caused us to be disappointed with the capability of the human intellect. The supersession of one philosophical system by another throws doubt upon the worth of all systems. The mind has failed to penetrate the mysteries

of being. Then man tried to search for truth within the limits of his own observation and experience. In the scientific sphere, an infinite amount of knowledge is within reach which is of great value to practical existence.

Yet however vital it is to man to arrive at a solution of life's problems, he is not satisfied with the constant effort to discover the solution, or, rather, such constant effort is beyond his powers of concentration and endurance. The search for scientific truth, on the one hand, requires uninterrupted mental work, since each discovery gives rise to new problems. The striving after moral good, on the other hand, presupposes constant efforts to conquer the will in obedience to law. Inclination and duty do not often coincide, and hence it is difficult to remain in the path of righteousness. Life has not denied man recreation and rest from which to gain new energy and courage for the mental and moral achievements. This rest consists in man's interrupting his search for truth and pausing to contemplate life itself, as it is, to admire and enjoy its manifestations, to sympathize with its forms, in which we recognize something near and similar to ourselves.

The desire to comprehend life is the scientific principle. The desire to co-operate with it is the ethical principle. The desire to contemplate life's manifestations is the esthetic principle. They all are closely allied. The esthetic and scientific principles are alike in being equally unselfish. As we admire beauty, irrespective of its utility to us, so do we aim to learn truth without regard to any practical considerations. Between the ethical principle and the esthetic the resemblance lies in sympathy with life. Admiration generates love; to love is to work for the well-being of the living.

The difference between the scientific and ethical principles on the one hand, and the esthetic principle on the other, consists in the fact that, while the former require effort and struggle, the latter imposes no such burden. For contemplating and admiring nature, no effort is needed. Where nature is revealed to us in all its harmonious beauty, we spontaneously experience blissful moments of rapturous delight.

The interest in beauty ought to grow with the progress of religion and philosophy. To the religious man, beauty is the seal of perfection. His enthusiasm is the hymn of his soul to the Creator. To the philosopher beauty is a riddle, the relation of which to the true and good requires determination. Esthetics is the essential complement of philosophy, because human nature is not satisfied with the search for truth and yearns for contemplation of the beautiful.—*Viestnik Evropy, St. Petersburg, February. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## RICHELIEU'S FATHER JOSEPH.

L. DE LANZAC DE LABORIE.

IN the popular mind mention of Cardinal Richelieu seldom fails to call up the picture of his secretary and factotum, Father Joseph, the Capuchin monk. Any one who has witnessed a representation of the drama which gets its name from the great French Prime Minister, will remember how often the monk comes and goes on the stage at the beck and call of his master. Many persons have seen the painting of Gérôme, depicting the vestibule of the Palais-Cardinal, where a troop of noblemen and prelates who were about to go up to the apartments of Richelieu suddenly range themselves in line and bow low, as they perceive the Capuchin at the last turn of the staircase. He continues to descend slowly, his eyes fixed on his breviary, without appearing to observe either the courtiers bending before him or those who look with contemptuous rage at the frock of this mendicant monk. In the picture, if you examine his countenance closely, you will see beneath a mask of humility and pious indifference the ambitious man who scents his triumph, the pitiless informer who is meditating the destruction of his opponents. The figure whom Gérôme has depicted is the Father Joseph of legend, of pamphlet, of play, and novel. Is this a correct delineation of the historical personage so closely associated with Richelieu? It is a question which M. Gustave Fagniez has devoted not less than fifteen years to answering. He has studied with care not only the State-papers



of France, but nearly all the great diplomatic archives, from The Hague to Simancas and from Munich to the Vatican. He has made researches in Capuchin and Calvarian convents. The result appears in two octavo volumes,\* containing more than eleven hundred pages.

The young man of twenty-two years, who, at the beginning of 1599, received, on beginning his novitiate at Orleans, the serge robe and the name of Brother Joseph, was far from being an ambitious plebeian, desirous of attaining, through the Church, honors or power. To reach such a brilliant position, he needed only to remain in the world and follow the example of his ancestors. François Le Clerc du Tremblay belonged on his father's side to a family of the old Parisian *bourgeoisie*, which, after filling for generations high judicial posts, was ennobled. His mother was a La Fayette. He himself, a fellow-pupil with Claude de Mesmes (afterward the Count d'Avaux) and with Pierre de Bérulle, passionately devoted to exercises with arms and horses, familiar with the Italian and Spanish languages; became, by the death of his father, head of his family and master of his patrimony. After finishing a tour in Italy, he made his *début* at court under the title of Baron de Maffliers, in the army under his relative the Constable de Montmorency, in diplomacy with Hureau de Maisse, Ambassador to England.

At the moment when the young nobleman seemed about to enter on a distinguished career, the disgust for worldly things, which he had already felt in his early youth, returned more strongly than before. His mother tried to turn him from such thoughts, although she was a woman of piety. At the end of fifteen months, however, she ceased to oppose his wishes. "I see," she said, "that you are wasting away and suffering. Find out how things go among the Capuchins and enter one of their convents. Perhaps I shall become resigned." This was not a final consent. Later, she tried to have recourse to the civil power to put an end to her son's novitiate. At last she yielded and kept up with him an instructive correspondence.

He rose fast in his order. Successively, Professor of Philosophy, Master of the Novices, a pulpit-orator of renown, less than fifteen years after putting on the conventual dress he was chosen Provincial of Touraine. It was this office which caused him to negotiate, in 1616, an accommodation between the Queen Regent and the princes in revolt.

From a religious point of view, Father Joseph was something more than a very pious monk. He founded and directed until his death an order of women vowed to a contemplative life—the Daughters of Calvary, of which the name only exists in Paris, but which has still several houses in France. One of his objects, in founding the Order of Calvary, was to engage its members to pray constantly for the deliverance from the infidels of the places sanctified by the Passion of the Saviour. Indeed, the Father, for a short time, entertained the project of preaching a new Crusade, not so absurd a project as it appears at first sight, as he was born six years only after the battle of Lepanto, and at the time of that battle many noble spirits in Europe were dreaming of a new Holy War.

It did not take long for Father Joseph to perceive that the time for a new Crusade—at least the time for preaching one after the fashion of Peter the Hermit—had gone by. He, therefore, tried to interest the leading European Governments in the scheme. In Rome, he had an interview with the Pope of that day, Paul V., whose name can be seen in enormous letters on the front of Saint Peter's. Paul, a Borghese, was not the kind of man to favor Crusades, and he threw cold water in abundance on the project. To Madrid, Father Joseph hied, only to find that there was no chance of the Spanish Government doing anything for his pet scheme. The foundation of the Order of the Calvarians had made him acquainted with Richelieu, and the latter had discovered under the monk's frock the capabilities of its wearer. The approaches of Richelieu were seconded by Joseph, principally because he thought that by aiding the powerful Minister to obtain for France the supremacy in Europe, the Crusade he so ardently desired might be begun.

Thenceforward, Father Joseph becomes better known. For

\*"Le P. Joseph et Richelieu (1577-1638), par Gustave Fagniez." Paris: Hachette, 1894.

the last six years of his life he was the real head of the French diplomacy. He was in constant correspondence with our agents abroad, and discussed international matters with the foreign envoys in France. He was at the same time Minister and director of political affairs. The Cardinal had a lodging near him for the Father, so as to be able to consult him at any hour of the day or night. In 1634, four years before his death, the Cardinal had him made a member of the Council with the office of Minister of State. Finding his health failing and thinking his life not likely to last long, Richelieu wished to make Father Joseph his successor and for that purpose endeavored to have him created a Cardinal. This was not easy, for the Capuchin had many enemies. The point was just about being carried, when Father Joseph succumbed to the hard work he had been doing for a long time previous, and died, in 1638, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Thereupon, Richelieu procured the hat for a man who had never been a priest, and could hardly be called a Churchman, being a sort of political *condottiere*, who had taken service in France. This heir of Father Joseph, who became the successor of Richelieu, was Cardinal Mazarin.—*Le Correspondant*, Paris, March. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### HELENE BÖHLAU.

AMONG the German writers who, in the last decade, have acquired name and fame, the subject of our sketch is distinguished by two characteristics which rarely flourish in the same poetic soil. A passionate sympathy with the struggle of a new people toward new ideals of life and art, exhibits itself in her stories and romances, along with a thoroughly subjective talent for psychological analysis. This warm-blooded subjectivity imparts an originality, a freshness, a vitality, to her writings rarely equalled. The yearning after social conditions which shall afford free scope to the development of all that is worthy in humanity; and a striving after an art which shall directly reveal the innermost workings of character and destiny; an art which loves beauty, which indeed is at the same time truth, are not treated by Helene Böhlau as problems for theorizing about; but as the personal experiences of the characters for whom she demands our interest. The struggle against the fetters which cramp the free development of the best germs of personality, and the enthusiastic championship of a purer art are indeed the motive principles of nearly all her works. In "Rangierbahnhof," in "Herzenswahn," in "Reines Herzens Schuldig," the leading character is, in each case, a girl striving with naïve enthusiasm to wrest from life and its contradictions the glory of a free and perfect development of her personality and powers. Her most passionate declamation, her most pathetic wail is for the miseries that spring from the slavery of the social *convenances*, falsely regarded as moral laws. Goethe's lament that man is denied, not only the unattainable, but so much that is attainable, is the ever-present burden of Helene Böhlau's passionate wail. The highest possible happiness for you, she teaches, lies in your own personality; you should let nothing restrain you from making good your claim to it, no matter how worthy the motives may be from the conventional point of view. Against the egoism and tyranny of the family as the mightiest obstacle to the free development of individual happiness, she raises her denunciation in tones at once pathetic and humorously satirical. This strong polemic element is nevertheless but the spiritual essence of a pure poetic temperament.



HELENE BÖHLAU.

Helene Böhlau was born in Weimar, November 20, 1859, and

is the daughter of the well-known publisher, Hermann Böhlau. The charming "Rathsmädelgeschichten" (published in the *Rundschau*), through which she first became known to the German literary public, shows how thoroughly she was impregnated with the afterglow of "the golden days of Weimar;" how the Goethe era not only glorified the fairy dreams of her childhood, but became as a living experience through the tales of her grandmother, and also through the personal interest taken in the dreamy little maiden by the two living persons most directly associated with Goethe's memory; that is, Walther von Goethe and Friedrich Preller, in whose arms Goethe's only son breathed his last. In "Herzenswahn" (1888) the dedication runs: "Dedicated to my friend and teacher whom I have to thank for all good, even in this story;" and overleaf we find the notice that one of the poems in the volume was by Al-Raschid-Bey. In the meantime she had herself become Al-Raschid-Bey's wife. She describes the strongest characteristic of her childhood's days, as the yearning for sunlight, and in her beautiful home in Constantinople, on the shores of the bright Sea of Marmora, she revealed for some years in her heart's desire, drinking in spiritual light the while.—*Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### MATTHEW ARNOLD.

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

READERS of Matthew Arnold will recall the definiteness and meaning given by him to the use of the verb *to know*. In his sense, to know the Greeks is not merely to have a knowledge of some set of facts concerning them; to be more or less accurately informed as to their appearance, dress, occupations, manners, tastes, language, and so on; it is to enter into the racial phenomena, the peculiar spirit, the elemental and developed genius, of that unique people.

Many say they know or knew Arnold, while their conversation proves their knowledge to consist in having read, with ill-choosing, some one or two of his poems, whence to conclude him not a poet; some one or two of his essays, whereby to discover him unsound; or in having met him once or twice, with the result of having misknown him entirely. Really, to know Arnold, it was necessary to know him, if not long, at least long enough, and in an association of sufficient unrestraint, for free and sympathetic interchange of thought and sentiment; and from his sedate simplicity of mind—his distaste for anything approaching affectation—it almost certainly followed that those who, upon a first encounter, looked for pearls from his mouth would meet with disappointment.

Of men of culture, Emerson remarks that, upon coming together, they do not straightway fall to discussing the problems which chiefly engross them; but choose rather to speak of the weather, the crops, and topics of a kindred and every-day interest. Only a *poseur* is always effective; he has a little speech ready for each occasion, and remembers constantly that he is in the eye of the world. Men like Arnold and Browning fail to realize that more is expected of them than to be themselves; and so occupied with being are they, that for seeming they have neither leisure nor inclination.

Culture—the sentiment for beauty, the passion for perfection, "acquaintance with the best that has been thought and said in the world"—this he deemed the remedy for the unidealized frivolity of the barbarian, the arid, self-complacent dulness of the Philistine, the hopeless intellectual squalor of the populace. Against vice and stupidity he waged uncompromising war, assailing them with all the arms of light, with "lucid wit and lambent irony;"

but his true temper was "uncontentious, mild, and winning," and his longing was for peace—for tranquil thoughts and equable delights. Life was not to him, as to so many, a series of sorrowful frustrations. He had ability equal to every task imposed; and with his simple tastes and inexhaustible interests, it would have been easy for him to live in the enjoyment of a home wholly congenial; writing, amid temperate scenes beloved, poetry and criticism which should not die. Yet, the "hopeless tangle of the age," his earnest, wistful solicitude for men, the spectacle of their lives—ignorant, unlovely, joyless, debased—compelled him to seek a solution and a remedy for the evils which beset them.

Like Newman, he had weapons of wit, of raillery, of disdain; and he used them freely, unsparingly, hesitating not to wound, if only he might heal. Many, failing to see the importance of his mission, ridiculed him as an "elegant and spurious Jeremiah," and as the apostle of "sweetness and light." Yet, he brought them sweetness, and he brought them light. He overthrew the Philistinism, corrected the taste, and enriched the ideals of two continents.

It should, perhaps, not seem strange that since his death there has been manifested in certain quarters a desire to lessen the influence of Arnold by emphasizing in him the quality of unbelief. "Truth provokes those whom she does not convert," and we are slow to forgive the disturbers of our doctrine. "No man can be great," says Emerson, "who is not a nonconformist," and certain it is that in their generation the greatest have been accounted heretics, and as heretics condemned. The doubt of to-day becomes the faith of to-morrow, and "incredulity," as Aristotle tells us, "is the beginning of wisdom."

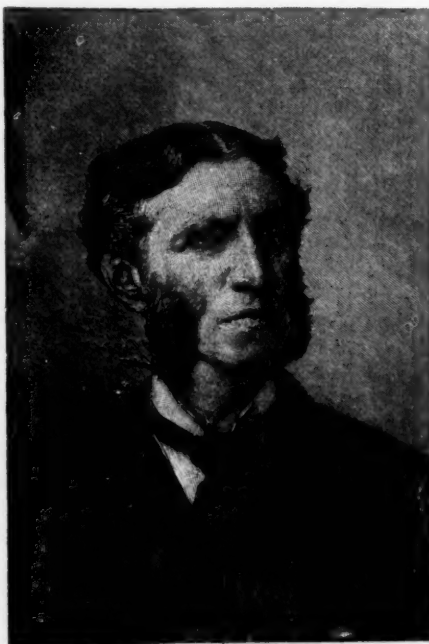
Religion he defined, not as the acceptance or rejection of dogmas, but as "a temper and a behavior," and he urged men to the Bible, which was dear to him as it is dear to few, in order that, through its influence, they might come to believe that "the path of the just is as a shining light," that "the gentle shall inherit the earth," that "the pure in heart shall see God." Arnold disliked what he termed "men's insane license of affirmation about God"—their way of talking of Him as of "a magnified and non-natural man in the next street."

In an article published in *The Manchester Guardian* after Matthew Arnold's death, his brother, Thomas Arnold, the father of Mrs. Humphry Ward, and a man distinguished as one of the more important of those who followed Newman into the Church of Rome, thus writes of his brother:

"When we survey the wide field over which ranged the powerful mind of him whom we have lost—the poetry of every age, classical literature, the philosophy of the Græco-Roman and Christian worlds, all that is best in modern literature, besides the special knowledge of education and its methods which his calling re-

quired—and then consider that more than forty years ago, when he was but twenty-four years old, this man knew that he was, in a certain sense, doomed—an eminent physician having told him that the action of his heart was not regular—the spectacle of his unflagging energy all these years, of his *cheerfulness*, his *hopefulness*, his *unselfish helpfulness*, his tender sympathy with all the honest weak and all the struggling good, seems to bring before us one of the most pathetic and beautiful pictures that modern life affords."—*The Century, New York, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Shakespeare's Bohemia.**—It was Ben Jonson who first sneered at the ignorance of Shakespeare in making the mariners in "The Winter's Tale" suffer "shipwreck in Bohemia, where is no sea near by one hundred miles." Now, however, appears one of the Editors of *Poet-Lore*, in its April number, to claim that, after all, Shakespeare was right, and that there was a time when Bohemia had a sea-coast.



MATTHEW ARNOLD.



## MOUNET-SULLY.

MOUNET-SULLY, "the first actor in the first theater in the world" (the Comédie Française) is now playing an engagement in New York City, appearing in the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, and in the romantic plays of Victor Hugo. Mounet-Sully is doubtless the greatest living exponent of the French school.

Of his *King Œdipus* in "Œdipe Roi," the great Greek tragedy, the dramatic critic of *The New York Times* writes: "With masterly power and a dignity



MOUNET-SULLY.

at once majestic and sculptural, he showed the fabled King of Thebes, alive, comprehensible, and inevitable. From the moment of his appearance at the dawn of that culminating day when Fate was to overtake at last its long designated victim, till the red gloom of that day's sunset and his immeasurable downfall, he found absolutely adequate expression for emotions almost innumerable and for shades and gradations of each far too delicate for expression in any hasty words that might

be written here. As the beneficent father of his suppliant people, confidently promising them royal aid in their afflictions, his attitudes were incessantly varying poses, each of which might have realized an artist's ideal; the music of his marvelous voice perfectly and naturally embodied every idea of the Grecian poet. And from the note for the tragedy, thus set so high, there was in the ensuing episodes no trace of declination, but, instead, a progression that showed no trace of pause till the play's climax came and, with all hope lost, overwhelmed with fear and horror, the unhappy son of Laius rushed with a scream of utter woe into his desolated palace."

Of his creation of the part of *Creon* in "Antigone," the same critic says: "*Creon* had to be a man, great but not grand, and Mounet-Sully made him so. His anger was savage, not terrible—now tigerish, now leonine; and a cynical levity marked his moments of calm. That he would first scorn and then heed the warning of the seer was inevitable, that his cruelty would be followed by a cowardly repentance was in perfect keeping. It was by these adjustments of traits, mental and physical, to the making-up of a living and consistent man that Mounet-Sully proved the accuracy of his conception, won his triumph, and made his *Creon*, as an artistic realization, worthy to take a place in memory beside the nobler form of *Œdipus*."

In "*Le Cid*," he succeeded in making *Don Rodrigue* a living and sympathetic figure, and to do this with the hero of Corneille's antiquated tragedy is evidence of supreme art and skill. Equally successful was the actor in Victor Hugo's romantic "*Ruy Blas*." The critic of *The Evening Post* writes as follows about this performance: "The title-part of this play has been made familiar to the American public by Charles Fechter and Edwin Booth. In several respects it is peculiarly well suited to M. Mounet-Sully. He lacks the supreme note of ardent and youthful passion, but this very shortcoming was perhaps a realistic touch in the lackey raised under a false name and title to the post of minister and the personal favor of the *Queen*. The actor's skill in declamation served to give fire and inspiration to the long soliloquies which abound; his changes of facial expression, especially when the illusion of his power is suddenly shattered by his master's return from exile, were exceedingly effective, and in the final quarrel and assassination of *Don Salluste* he reached a height of tragic power not often witnessed on the contemporary stage. At three episodes of the play M. Mounet-Sully's power and resources

were admirably illustrated. At the opening of the third act, where the intrigues of the Castilian councilors are interrupted by the appearance of *Ruy Blas* and his scornful denunciation, he was remarkably impressive. The striking figure of the new minister, leaning from the steps of the antechamber, might have stepped from one of Vandyke's canvases, and the reserved force of his arraignment of the councilors gave a touch of dignity which led the way properly to the passionate interview which followed with the *Queen*. The transformation from this outburst of pride and loyalty to dread and humiliation on the sudden appearance of *Don Salluste*, his former master, was effected with striking force. The last act, where *Don Salluste*, having entrapped the *Queen* into a secret visit to *Ruy Blas*' apartments, is defied and slain by *Ruy Blas*, afforded the undoubted climax of the performance. No stage-picture of the evening was so striking as the stealthy approach of *Ruy Blas*, with haggard face and trembling hands, to seize *Don Salluste*'s sword from its scabbard, and his fierce attack on the unarmed conspirator. At this crisis the art of the French actor reached its highest pitch."

**Common-Sense Music-Study.**—There is no art so universally cultivated as music, and none in which, taken as a whole, the study is so fruitless of any real results. Superficiality is the chief characteristic of a great part of the work done by the majority of pupils, and time, energy, and money are wasted in acquiring what is really of no lasting benefit. Even the successful pupils, who study for years and are able to play the more difficult compositions of the great masters, have usually a disproportionately small knowledge of musical construction. To such as these, music is really a sealed book. Nothing has been added to their intellectual make-up—for one cannot understand a symphony or opera because one has learned the *technique* of piano-forte playing or singing. The causes of this are to be sought in the attitude of people in general toward music, the entire misunderstanding of its real import, and in the inefficient methods which prevail among nine-tenths of those who undertake to teach. American life demands quick results, and the pupil who cannot after a certain time play something brilliant and entertaining is held not to have succeeded—pupils expect that sort of advancement and their parents regard it as the test of their teachers' ability. It must be said, too, that few teachers in the United States, outside of the great musical centers on the Atlantic coast, are able to carry on a broader scheme of work—from lack of breadth of view in themselves—they know technical things alone. There is something more in music than drudgery and parrot-like imitation. If two pianists of equal technical ability, one having a knowledge of the history and structure of the sonata and the other being devoid of such knowledge, should each undertake to play a Beethoven sonata, the first would interpret the spirit of the composition, the other the letter; only the one who brought the knowledge to the task would really play Beethoven. There are many passages of music which are as unintelligible under the hands of a player who is not a scholar as one of Shakespeare's sonnets would be if read by a child. What is requisite is that less attention should be paid to the technical requirement of playing and singing, and more to the study of music as an art, with the purpose of increasing our knowledge of its structure and history. Music is an art, not simply a means of amusement; it bears a great message; its laws of construction are as organic as those which govern the building of a cathedral; it is intensely human—playful and serious, somber and bright, comic and tragic—and to hear it aright we must listen with ears trained to catch the great messages it brings.—*University Extension, Philadelphia, March.*

FULLMER was once met in a heavy shower by a friend. "Lend me your umbrella," said the latter, whereon Fullmer at once composed the song, "Wait till the Clouds Roll By."

FRANZ ART once travelled on a railway where he was allowed "five minutes for refreshments," in which to eat his dinner. Observing the furious gulps made by his fellow-travellers to get their money's worth in a limited time, he composed "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

CLARIBEL wrote "Take Back the Heart" to a partner at whist who reaved when diamonds led.

SIR A. SULLIVAN, upon arising one morning, and going out in the back yard for an armful of wood, and finding it had been stolen during the night, sat down in a furious passion, and wrote "The Lost Chord."

## LITERARY NOTES.

LORD HOUGHTON has accepted the presidency of the Brontë Society formed for the purpose of establishing a museum of Brontë relics at Haworth. Considering that "Jane Eyre" was published nearly half a century ago—in 1847—the fame of the Brontë sisters seems likely to last for generations.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR's villa at Fiesole is at present the property of a New Yorker, who has in preparation two tablets, to be placed on the house, one to the memory of Boccaccio, who laid the scene of the "Decamerone" in the neighborhood; the other to the memory of Landor.

THE English Government has purchased from the Duke of Bedford five and one-half acres of ground, adjoining the British Museum, for the extension of that institution. This will give the Museum an area of fourteen and one-half acres. The price paid for the ground was £200,000.

IN a hitherto unpublished lecture by James Russell Lowell, just presented in the College daily at Harvard, he says: "Mere scholarship is as useless as the collecting of old postage-stamps."

WHILE a student at Oxford, Mr. Gladstone was one of the competitors for the Ireland scholarship, but failed. "Desultory beyond belief," is what the principal examiner wrote on Gladstone's paper, and he went so far as to charge the future statesman with "throwing dust into the examiners' eyes, like a man who, when asked 'Who wrote "God Save the King"?' answered, 'Thomson wrote "Rule Britannia."'"

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in a paper on the Library of Congress in the April *Lippincott's*, records this conversation with Mr. Spofford: "'Do the dollars for legitimate copyrights belong to the Library?' 'Oh! no: they all go to the Treasury; about a hundred and fifty, more or less, every day. We don't get a cent of them.' 'You said just now that there could not be copyright in a name. You don't mean, I suppose, that the name or title of a book is not copyright? I can't publish a novel, for instance, which has the same title as another novel?' 'The law is,' said Mr. Spofford, emphatically, 'that the substance, the literary contents, of a book or publication may be protected by copyright, but not the name—not the title. You may call your next book "Vanity Fair" or "The Quick or the Dead," if you please, the law will have nothing to say to you; though, as a matter of expediency, it is well not to duplicate titles. Only you must be careful not to put the original story, whatever it may be, between the covers.'"

*The Springfield Republican*, which has been a power—and a beneficial one at that—in New England for many years, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on March 27. It had not much cash wherewith to start in the world, and it did not deplete its treasury by paying exorbitant prices for contributions. A well-known poet, who died a year or two ago, used to be fond of telling a story, that he once offered to *The Republican* a poem which was published. After waiting a reasonable time without hearing anything about payment, he wrote to the editor, and received in reply a note written and signed by Mr. Bowles himself, who said that poets usually considered themselves amply compensated by having their poems printed in *The Republican*. As, however, the writer seemed to be hard pressed, the Editor would make an exception in the present case and begged to inclose in postal currency twenty-five cents. The poet in question always kept the letter and the inclosure to show to his friends.

DR. WILLIAM WRIGHT, whose book on "The Brontës in Ireland" we have noticed at length, is preparing "The Adventures of Captain Mayne Reid." He was a native of the same district as old Patrick Brontë, and his experiences were even stranger than those of the Brontës in Ireland.

THE craze for making lists of "popular books" has reached Norway. *Kringsjaa* publishes a list of twenty-five received from readers and correspondents. It appears that the Danish "Per Gynt" is the most popular, next comes "Familjen paa Gilje" and the Bible. Next come Ibsen, Lie, and Björnson. Charles Dickens is the most popular among the foreign authors.

CARL VOGT writes to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that in the present semester there are at the University of Geneva 186 female students and 622 male. Nearly all study medicine or philology. S. Laskovski, who is professor in anatomy at the same university, writes that, in the seventeen years in which the medical faculty has existed, 175 female students were enrolled, of whom 50 were from Poland. Of these only 4 finished their studies. What became of the others, he does not know. Of 125 Russian female students only 10 finished their studies. Of these 1 is now dead, 2 married and have left the profession, 4 have tolerably good practice, and 3 a very good one. Nothing is known about the fate of the remaining 115 female students. As Laskovski writes, "these results are not very encouraging." He attributes the failures to defective preliminary studies. The female students have as good memory as the males, but in most cases they fail to understand the nature of the teaching given them.

MR. ZANGWILL has no doubt introduced a new term into the English language when he published lately his "The King of Schnorrers." What is a "Schnorrer"? It is a Jewish beggar, and he is as unique among beggars as is Israel among nations.

IBSEN's "Brand" has been translated in metre by Professor Herfords and will soon be published by Heinemann in London.

ROBERT J. HOGUET, Treasurer of the Joint Committee of the Catholic Club and the United States Catholic Historical Society, announces that the Columbus memorial volume published by that Committee is now ready for

delivery. The volume consists of over two hundred pages, with a title-page illuminated in gold, silver, and colors. It is illustrated with portraits of Columbus and of the Royal House of Spain. An edition of only six hundred copies was printed for subscribers.

M. JOSEPH REINACH has collected a series of extracts illustrative of the highest forms of eloquence in France from Mirabeau's time to the present day. The book, which bears the title "L'Eloquence Française depuis la Révolution jusqu'à nos Jours," recalls many a name almost forgotten and many a talent very brilliant in its day. It is essentially a class-book, but the excellence of the extracts and notes will commend the volume to the general reader.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

A NEW form of amusement which takes very well in Paris just now is the "conferences-concerts." A lecturer tells the public all about an artist who is seated beside him and who from time to time gets up and sings a song, relating either to something the lecturer has just said or to some phase of the artist's life which has been referred to. M. Maurice Lefevre is presenting in this way Mme. Anna Judic, who illustrates his lecture by singing a chanson from each of the pieces in which she made a success. M. Georges Boyer, the poet-journalist, is lecturing about old-time ballads, which are sung by Mme. Amel, of the Comédie Française. M. Hugues Le Roux, the very well-known novelist, has exhibited Mlle. Yvette Guilbert in this way, and at present he is lecturing about Love. All these lectures are delivered in the afternoon, and they are all well attended by the most fashionable ladies of Paris.

A SAD accident happened to a musical critic in Zurich the other day. In place of Gade's fifth symphony, as announced on the programme, the orchestra played Beethoven's seventh symphony; whereupon the critic referred to wrote in his notice that the new Gade symphony lacked the usual Scandinavian coloring and was, indeed, "not one of the best of Gade's works."

THE REPRODUCTION OF APOLLO'S HYMN.—The keenest interest has been manifested throughout Europe over reports of the reproduction of Apollo's Hymn in Athens recently. Making due allowance for sentimental enthusiasm over the resurrection of the music which has been buried 2,000 years, all accounts agree in ascribing the highest musical merit to the composition. One correspondent declares that every one present was ravished by the charm of the music, with its mingled originality, simplicity, and grandeur. The hymn occupied a quarter of an hour in rendering. It was sung by a choir with piano accompaniment. The King was quite overcome with emotion and requested a repetition. This is by no means the first musical treasure of the ancient Greeks which has been brought to light and translated. There are the music of the first Pythian ode of Pindar, two hymns of Dionysius to Calliope and Apollo, and a hymn by Mesomedes. None of these is particularly enchanting to modern ears. Apollo's Hymn is, however, much more grand and majestic in its melody. There is one part only, the Greeks not employing harmony or part singing. They had seven modes, whereas modern music has only two, major and minor. Apollo's Hymn is of the Dorian mode, which is described as dignified, severe, and grave, a sort of Gregorian chant. It will be published in Paris shortly.

A BEETHOVEN festival will take place in Bonn during the month of May. The nine symphonies will be performed under the conductorship of Herr Wullner, director of the Cologne Conservatorium.

IN the British Museum there is a collection of musical compositions, both vocal and instrumental, attributed to Henry VIII.

WAGNER's son, Siegfried, whose début as an orchestra leader at Leipzig has excited great interest in Germany, is small of stature, very thin, and in complexion a pale blond. Even in moments of great excitement his face shows no color. He was trained to be an architect and his musical talent was hitherto an unknown quantity.

## DRAMATIC NOTES.

WHEN Sophocles' "Antigone" was revived recently at the Théâtre Français it was given a musical adornment by a symphonic score, composed by M. Camille Saint-Saëns. This has now been published, and its study is most interesting. The French master set for himself the task of composing music that should reproduce the tonality and the style of that used by the ancient Greeks in their tragic plays. The musical students and critics of Europe have been devoting much attention to this curious opus. One of them describes it: "His modes are Greek as the groves of Academe or the Dialogues of Plato; his melodies are remarkable for stern simplicity, rugged strength, dignity, and a certain plaintive naïveté that is very touching; his choruses are written throughout in unison; and his orchestra is limited to flutes, oboes, clarinets (the Greeks used single and double reeds) and harps, with the addition of a few stringed instruments to sustain the melodic structure. This little orchestra plays for the most part in unison with the voices, but at times it is divided, and then one portion executes a counterpoint to the melody. In a short preface, M. Saint-Saëns justifies this proceeding on the authority of M. Gevaert; but it is obvious that he has gone far beyond the 'rudimentary polyphony' which the learned Belgian theorist had in view when writing the Greek attempts in this direction. For his themes M. Saint-Saëns has utilized several fragments of Greek music that have survived. One of these is the composition of a musician whose name has been lost, but who was a collaborator of Euripides."



## BOOKS.

## THE DAWN OF ASTRONOMY.

THE spirit and enterprise of the New York branch of the well-known London firm of Macmillan & Co. are shown by the production, in the United States, of an elaborately illustrated work by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., entitled "The Dawn of Astronomy," a study of the astronomical teachings of the Temple-Worship and the mythology of the Ancient Egyptians.

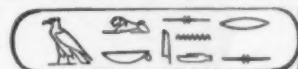
Mr. Lockyer very justly remarks that it is impossible to approach such a subject as the astronomy of the ancient Egyptians without being struck with surprise that any knowledge is available, for this knowledge has entirely developed within the present century. The man to whom we owe more than any others in this matter is John Francis Champollion, who died in the prime of manhood, and in the midst of his valuable work, in the year 1832.

There is no more striking proof of the wit of man than the



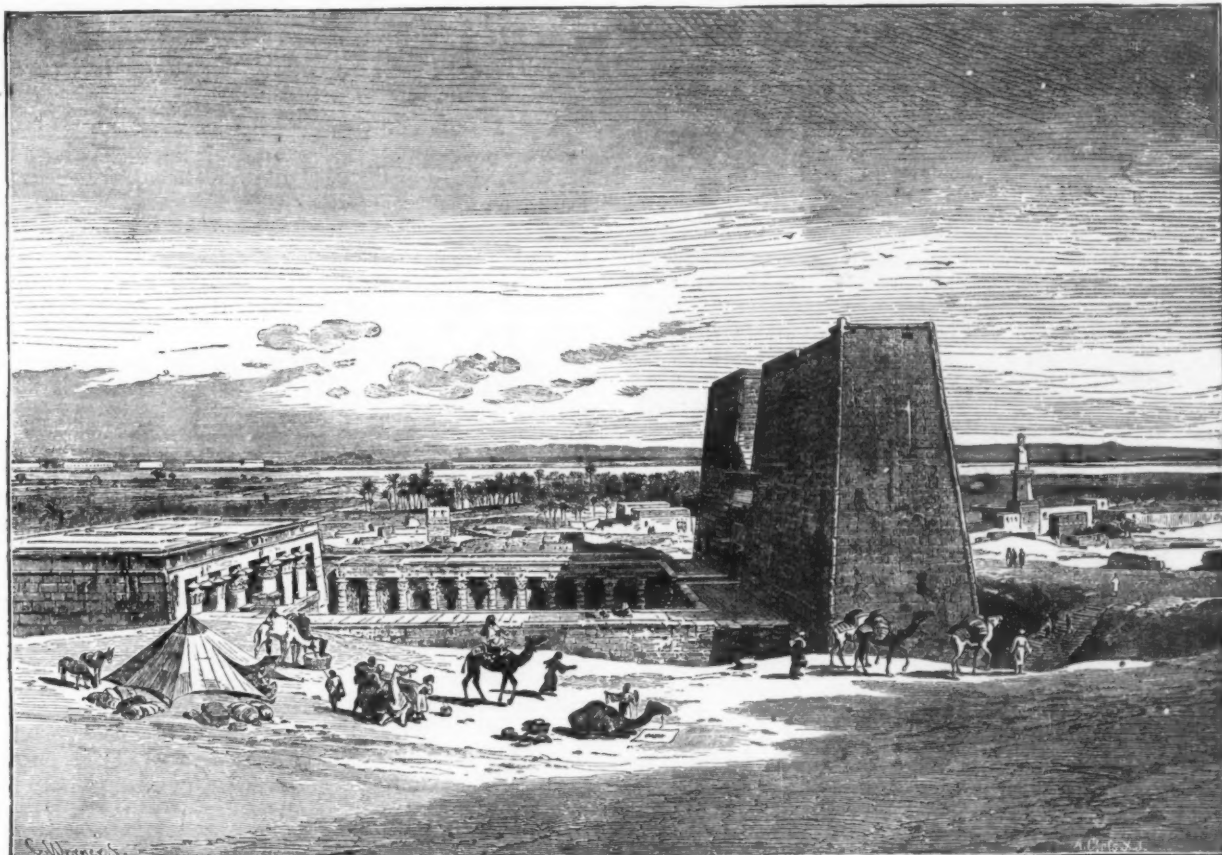
were really Ptolemaios and Cleopatra, they must include several identical signs or letters. In Ptolemaios the quadrangular figure, being the first, must stand for P, and this in Cleopatra was found to occur in the right place, standing fifth in order. The third sign in Ptolemaios must be an O, and the fourth an L. Now the figure of a lion for the letter L occurs second in Cleopatra, and the knotted cord for the letter O is fourth. In this way, proceeding by comparison with other names, that of Alexander, or Alksantrs,

was next discovered and read thus:



By degrees the whole Egyptian alphabet was recovered, and the strange hieroglyphics of an archaic tongue became intelligible to us.

The famous pyramids, successively described by Herodotus, Diodorus, and Pliny among classical chroniclers, and by Abdul

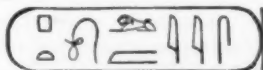


TEMPLE OF EDFÛ, LOOKING EAST: SHOWING PYLON AND OUTER COURT.

gradual unfolding of the strange hieroglyphic signs in which the learning of the Ancient Egyptians was enshrined. Mr. Lockyer, therefore, opens his interesting work with a brief account of the way in which the modern civilized world became acquainted with the history and the literature of a nation which we know existed, completely equipped, in many ways at least, seven thousand five hundred years ago.

One of the most brilliant achievements of the century was the finding of the Rosetta Stone (which is now in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum), by Boussard, a captain of French Artillery, which enabled Champollion to discover a system of reading the ancient hieroglyphics. The germ of Champollion's discovery consisted in the bringing together of two sets of characters enclosed in cartouches. One of them is the Rosetta inscription itself; the other on the plinth of an obelisk in the island of Philæ. The name of Cleopatra was associated with the one inscription, and that of Ptolemy with the other. It was clear

that if the two names, written

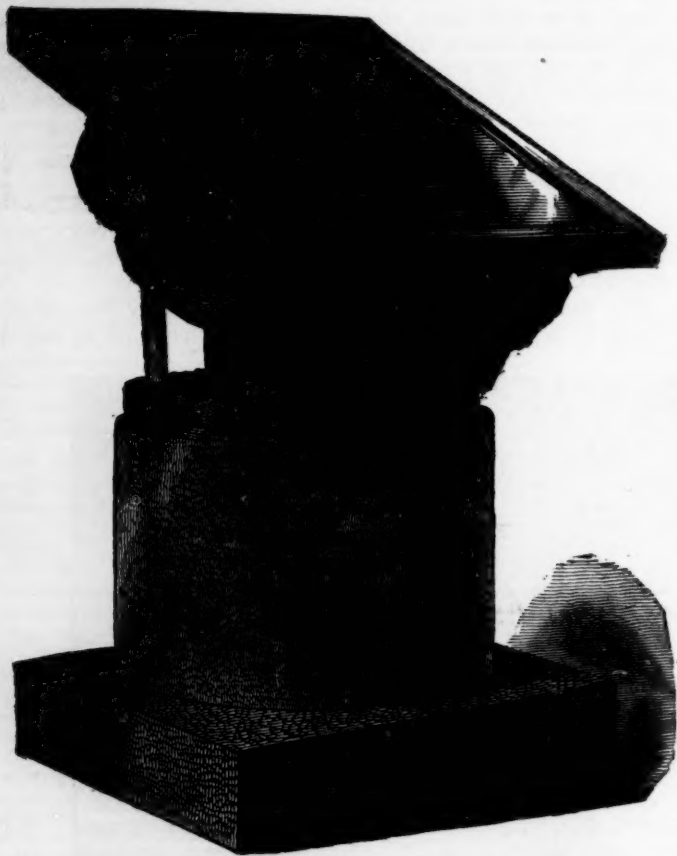


and

Lateef among the Arabians, were in this way unsealed, and their inscriptions were read and understood by scholars. Although the opening of those important monuments for the purpose of finding treasures dates as far back as the beginning of the Ninth Century, when the Khalifah Al Manun ordered their excavation, their scientific study may be said to have been inaugurated by Col. Howard Vyse in 1839, and Mr. Lockyer says that while much has been written which is wild and nonsensical on the subject, still from the exact descriptions and measures of the buildings now available, it is impossible to doubt that these pyramids were erected by people possessing much astronomical knowledge. The exact orientation of the larger pyramids has been completely established, and it is not impossible that some of the mysterious rooms and passages in the Cheops may have had an astronomical use. Mr. Lockyer shows in interesting chapters that, on the evidence of the Egyptians themselves, their ancient tombs and temples were constructed in strict relation to stars, and must be taken as indicating the "dawn" of astronomical knowledge at a very remote period in the world's history.

The Temple at Edfu is the most perfect example of those vast

and majestic buildings erected by the Ancient Egyptians for their religious rites. It is characterized by having a pylon consisting of two massive structures right and left of the entrance, which are somewhat like the two towers of Litchfield Cathedral in



THE ROSETTA STONE. (In the British Museum.)

England. It is calculated from an astronomical basis that this temple of Edfu must have been founded in the year 6,400 B.C., and the author's reasons for this assertion forms one of the many interesting portions of his remarkable book.\*

#### HAWAII.

DR. ADOLPH MARCUSE was sent officially by his home Government to Hawaii for astronomical observations. He spent thirteen months on the islands, and was engaged much of



MAIN STREET, HONOLULU.

his time in collecting ethnological information and objects to illustrate the natural history of the islands.

We know of 114 volumes of scholarly and scientific studies re-

\* We are indebted for our engravings to Macmillan & Co., New York, by whom they are copyrighted.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.

lating directly to Hawaii; of these 82 are in English, 17 in German, 14 in French, and 1 in Spanish. Besides this array of literary productions there is in existence a large number of books by travelers of more or less value. In view of such facts one should not expect to find much new material in the author's work. Yet, he has given something new. His book\* treats of all the islands, and he gives a general and comprehensive view of them all as never given before. Besides this, he has popularized all former studies and verified everything written and everything he writes himself. This last fact is sufficient justification for a new book on Hawaii. The author has done yet more. By disposition he is a lover of nature. He has, therefore, devoted large parts of his book to descriptions of the natural beauties he saw, and has given us, what the Germans call *anschauliche* views of the land and the people. The second chapter of his book, which is one-third of the volume, deals with all the smaller islands and seems to us to be the most interesting. On the island Kauai he finds the Wailua waterfall and gives a picturesque description of it. On Oahu he falls in love with the main street in Honolulu.

We have heard much about manners and customs of the Hawaiians, but our author tells us an abundance of new things about them in his fifth chapter. With German thoroughness he finds out all there is to know about Hawaiian religion, priests, "*tabu*," temples, and idols, magicians and medicine-men, astrologers and weather-prophets, house-utensils, tools and arms, agriculture, etc., native poetry and folk-lore, language, and so on. The most curious chapter is the seventh, where the author gives what he calls a short review of the Hawaiian people, and begins it 500 A.D. Surely only a German could push his researches as far back as that. We are only surprised that he does not go further back, for he tells us of human remains that have been found in old coral-



WAILUA WATERFALL.



CRATER OF A VOLCANO.

blocks and lava. These remains, he thinks, are from the first inhabitants, about 500 A.D. May they not as well be prehistoric relics? That the author falls back upon Judge Fernander's large work on the Polynesian race does not fortify his position in the least.

THE REV. DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, in his last sermon, referred to William T. Stead's book, "If Christ Came to Chicago." "No thinking man," said he, "can read this book and still believe that we live in the best-governed country in the world. It is an indication of the coming of a bloody revolution that will soon be upon us, if needed reform is not at once effected."

\* "Die Hawaiischen Inseln von Dr. Adolph Marcuse. Mit 4 Karten und vierzig Abbildungen nach photographischen Original-Aufnahmen." Berlin: Verlag von R. Friedländer und Sohn. 1874. Iv., and 186 pp., 8vo.



## SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

## SIX-DAY AND SEVEN-DAY WEATHER-PERIODS.

ACCORDING to Mr. H. Helm Clayton (*American Journal of Science*, New Haven, March), there is a seven-day period in the weather, so noticeable at times in the United States that it has embodied itself in such popular sayings as, "If it rains on the first Sunday of a month, it will rain on every Sunday."

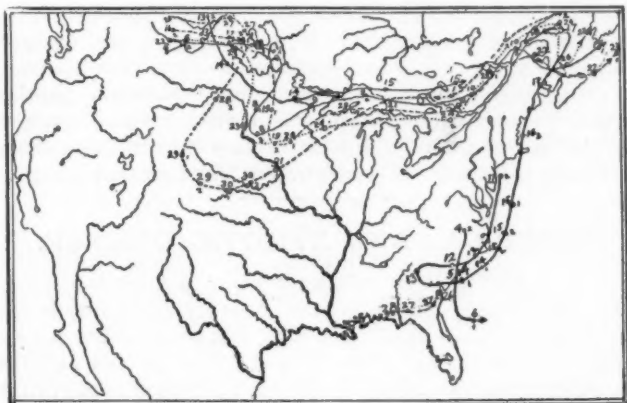


CHART OF STORM-TRACKS.

In regard to this period, as early as 1858, Prof. Joseph Henry, Director of the Smithsonian Institution, records six stormy Sundays in succession. Thomas B. Butler, in a work on the "Atmospheric System Developed," directs attention to the frequent recurrence of stormy weather on some particular day of the week for several weeks successively. Vennor refers to it, as a matter of popular observation, in his "Weather Almanac for 1883;" and the fact that Mr. Clayton discovered it independently may be taken, he says, as additional proof of its existence.

Mr. Clayton recalls a paper in *The American Meteorological Journal*, August, 1885, in which he gave a marked example of this seven-day period, the temperature and weather in several widely separated stations in the United States oscillating with almost perfect regularity for six or seven weeks in succession. In the same paper, attention was directed to a three-day period of oscillation.

In January, 1893, his attention was again directed to the subject by noticing a marked regularity in the oscillations of the temperature at the Blue Hill Observatory, and he found that all the high points of temperature reached during 1891 and 1892 could be so arranged as to follow each other at approximate intervals of six or seven days, or at intervals half as long, the regularity of the sequences being much greater than could be attributed to chance. For a further study of these periodicities, Mr. Clayton obtained from Mr. Ferguson, of the Blue Hill Observatory, a record of the dates and hours of all the barometric minima recorded by the barograph at the Observatory since 1885. In these data, too, were found many instances of six-day and seven-day periodicities, lasting several weeks, and sufficiently striking to be easily recognized.

The next step in the investigation was to study the periods from the synoptic weather-charts of the United States. Two methods were employed, the statistical and the study of individual storms. The average movement of storms in the United States is about  $15^\circ$  of longitude a day toward the East. The space between  $65^\circ$  and  $105^\circ$  West longitude was divided up into three squares, of about 700 or 800 miles in length, and the number of storms central in each square on each day of the six-day periods and the seven-day periods were counted for the seven years 1886 to 1892 inclusive. The result showed that there were two distinct maxima of frequency in each square, and that the maxima occurred successively one day later for each  $15^\circ$  of longitude eastward.

In the case of individual storms, it was observed that during

intervals of about twenty-seven days, corresponding with one solar rotation, the storm-tracks were found in groups, in each of which the cyclones all followed the same general direction, and were separated from each other by intervals of six or seven days; in some cases by half those intervals.

During each interval of twenty-seven days, either the seven-day period or the six-day period was paramount, and this period ran through all the groups. One of the twenty-seven-day intervals began during the first week in May, 1891, and the chart of storm-tracks drawn by the United States Weather Bureau for that month is here reproduced as furnishing a good illustration of the phenomena under discussion. On this chart small circles show the position of the storm-centers at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M., and the figures above these circles give the days of the month.

It will be seen from this chart that the storms distinctly divided themselves into two groups: one beginning in British America and pursuing the usual course across the Great Lakes, the other beginning near the Atlantic seaboard and taking a very unusual course toward the South. But what is of especial interest here, is the approximately regular interval of seven days between the succeeding storms.

Mr. Clayton has further noted a mathematical progression in the length of the periods, namely,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 7, 14, 21, 29, and suggests an analogy with the laws of sound, the six-day period and seven-day period being considered as the primary notes and the multiples of those periods as harmonics; the Sun, perhaps, being the tuning-fork which sets up the periodic oscillations. The breaks in the periods, and the redistribution of storm-tracks correspond so closely with the accepted length of a solar axial rotation, as to render it extremely probable that there is a connection between the two.—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## ARTIFICIAL SUGAR.

THE artificial production of sugar has long been a dream of chemists. The constituents of sugar, as is well known, are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, all abundant in nature, but the problem is to cause them to unite as they unite in nature's laboratory. Of late several substances belonging to the various families of sugars have been successfully made in the laboratory, but true normal or cane sugar is not among them. Fischer, a German chemist, starting with the compound acrolein, was able after many substitutions and transformations to obtain various glucoses and even levulose, which under the common name of "invert sugar" is a constituent of fruits, but he was unable to make the single additional step necessary to the production of normal sugar.

Owing to these various failures it is natural that chemists should receive with incredulity the announcement of Pellegrini, an Italian, that he has succeeded in the task that has proved so difficult to others. He describes his apparatus, and has even taken out a patent on it, and expects, so he says, that his discovery will soon be an ordinary commercial process. M. Perron (*Magasin Pittoresque*, Paris, March 1) describes the apparatus without committing himself with regard to the matter, and we reproduce his description as a matter of interest. M. Pellegrini starts, like many of his predecessors, with three gases—carbon dioxide, ethylene and water vapor, which, combined in the proper proportions, furnish the three elements that compose sugar in their desired ratios. He tries to effect the wished-for chemical combination by the process of osmose, that is, by passing the gases together through a porous block of stone where the molecules may be brought into the most intimate contact that is possible to any purely physical process. The block of stone, after chemical treatment to increase its porosity, is drilled with holes on opposite sides, as shown in Fig. 2, and then inserted in the central chamber of the apparatus sketched in Fig. 1, into which it fits very loosely and which com-

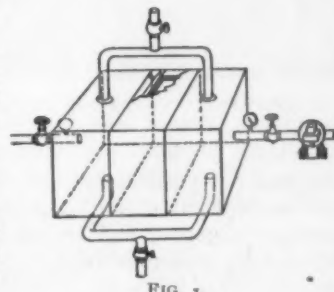


FIG. 1.

municates with the chambers on either side by apertures through the partitions. Into these side chambers, ethylene and carbon dioxid are admitted under pressure, and then steam is turned on through the upper pipe. The apparatus grows very hot at once, showing that chemical combination is taking place, and finally there may be drawn off by the lower pipe a sweet syrup, that yields sugar after the usual refining processes. It is proper to say that a French chemist, M. Maumené, asserts that this result is quite impossible. Pellegrini, says he, may possibly obtain glucose thus, but at an expense about one hundred times as great as that of the ordinary processes. The more probable reaction, however, would furnish only a mixture of organic acids. Even allowing that real sugar is the product, it must cost at least 55 centimes a kilogram, while the inventor claims that he can make it for 6 centimes. This controversy has made quite a stir in France, and is of interest whether the claims put forth by the Italian are justified or must be consigned to the limbo where thousands of forgotten scientific swindles have preceded them.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

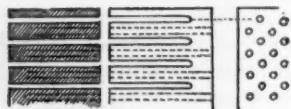
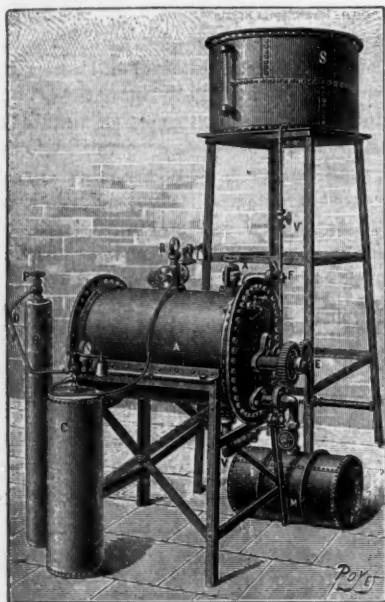


FIG. 2.

### THE PRESERVATION OF MILK IN A FRESH STATE.

THERE are numerous processes for preserving milk, the best known of which is by condensation and the addition of sugar. Thus prepared and put up in air-tight cans it may be kept for years without undergoing further change, but, unfortunately, in passing through the process, its flavor and character are completely altered. It forms a very good substitute for, but is in no



VILLON'S APPARATUS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MILK.

sense comparable to, the fresh product of the dairy-farm. This criticism applies equally to all the numerous forms of preserved milk now in vogue. In *La Nature*, Paris, A. M. Gellon describes a process of preserving milk sweet and unchanged, in the precise condition in which it is drawn from the cow, for a period long enough to admit of its being sent from the farm to the distant market. The process consists essentially in saturating the fresh new milk with oxygen, under a pressure of 5 or 6 atmospheres, and transferring it, after some hours—of course without exposure to air—to transport-cans, containing 100 quarts, charged with oxygen under a pressure of 2 atmospheres. The oxygen arrests the development of all ferments in the milk, as well as of all pathogenic germs, and the milk thus saturated may be kept fifteen days or more without coagulating. It will even support a temperature of 80° to 100° C. without coagulating, although ordinary milk curdles at a temperature of 50° to 75° C. Arrived at its destination, the can is opened and the oxygen allowed to escape, when the milk is found to have sustained no modification of composition, of flavor or of aroma; it is precisely as it came from the cow. To test the efficiency of his method, M. Villon transmitted milk from Lyons to London and back, and found that it stood the journey unchanged and without any sign of fermentation. The accompanying illustration will serve to elucidate M. Villon's process. The milk, fresh from the cow, is emptied into the reservoir S, whence it passes through the stop-cock V to the

cylinder-saturator A, in which it is agitated by paddles, operated by the winch-handle E. This cylinder is furnished with an escape-valve X, a safety-valve R, and a level F. The oxygen is contained in the bottle B, under a pressure of 120 atmospheres, the state in which it is found in commerce. On opening the cock P, the gas escapes by the pipe D, is discharged into the gas-vessel C, and reaches the cylinder A, where it saturates the milk under a pressure of 5 or 6 atmospheres. In the course of 5 or 6 hours, when the milk is completely sterilized, it is transferred to the cans M, by means of a special tap which acts under a pressure of 2 atmospheres, and here the milk remains under this pressure during transport. On arrival at its destination, the gas is allowed to escape, and the milk is handled like ordinary fresh milk.

By this method M. Villon claims to have satisfactorily solved the problem of conserving milk in its fresh state, while all methods in which heat or antiseptics are employed involve chemical change of the constituents which give milk its characteristic flavor. The milk will not keep for an indefinite period, but quite long enough to enable dairymen to ship it to markets distant several days' journey.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### SEWER-GAS AND ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

A. C. RANYARD contributes a paper to *Knowledge*, London, March, deprecating the terror ordinarily inspired by sewer-gas, as unwarranted. He says that most of the theories of the so-called Sanitary Science have been arrived at by the deductive method, and that this has led inquirers seriously astray. As an instance in point he cites the theory that sewer-gas is heavily charged with the germs of disease as a theory which has been, above all others, fruitful in causing a lavish expenditure on sanitary appliances, but which is nevertheless based on false assumptions.

As the result of a series of experiments made by M. Miguel in 1883, to determine the number of microbes per liter of sewer-air in the Paris sewers, as compared with the number of similar organisms in the air above ground, he states that the organisms in the air of the Rue de Rivoli may, in summer, exceed in number the organisms in the air of the sewer below it by five or six times, whereas in winter the ratio may be reversed.

Then followed a series of investigations on the subject, in the main sewer of Westminster Palace, and in various sewers in Dundee, Scotland, which gave, as a general result, that while there is about twice as much carbonic acid gas in sewer-air, and about three times as much organic matter, as in the outer air, the number of micro-organisms is less. A still more striking result of these experiments was obtained by extending them to school-rooms. The air in those naturally ventilated showed more carbonic acid, more organic matter, and more micro-organisms than were found in sewer-air. Even in schools mechanically ventilated, there was more carbonic acid and more micro-organisms, although less organic matter, than in sewer-air.

During the last year and a half, Mr. J. Parry Laws has been occupied on a series of experiments in the London sewers on behalf of the County Council, and in his report, recently issued, he gives a list of the micro-organisms detected by him in the sewer-air. They all belong to the class known as non-pathogenic, that is, they are harmless bacteria, and, with one exception, they are species commonly found in air and water. He draws special attention to the fact that two organisms which must be present in sewage in great numbers, namely, the *bacillus coli communis* and *micrococcus urea*, were not found in the sewer air; nor (with two unimportant exceptions) were any organisms capable of rapidly liquefying gelatin, although sewage abounds in organisms having this property. Violent splashing of the sewage was resorted to experimentally, and some organisms from it were occasionally carried to a distance of fifty or sixty yards, and again deposited. These experiments are held by Mr. Ranyard to sweep away entirely the theory that zymotic diseases are spread by micro-organisms carried by sewer air. He holds nevertheless that in a matter of so much importance, involving, as it does, the health, happiness, and working power of millions, it is necessary to proceed with all scientific caution, and not assume too hastily that sewer air is not injurious. It may have an indirect effect in



lowering our vital power, and rendering us more liable to the attacks of micro-organisms derived from other sources.

As far as regards the statistics of the health of the laborers employed in the sewers, it does not appear that they are more liable to zymotic diseases than others. In fact they appear to enjoy exemption in periods when the hospitals are crowded to overflowing with infectious patients; but it may well be that, living an active out-door life, they are better able to resist the sewage poison than are city people engaged in sedentary employment.

The carbonic acid in sewer-gas, which is about double the normal amount in the atmosphere, would not of itself occasion any inconvenience. The amount is exceeded in well-ventilated soda-water factories without producing any unpleasant experiences. But when, in a crowded room, the amount of carbonic acid gas arising from respiration is double the normal amount, an unpleasant odor is experienced which gives rise to headaches. This is attributed to the organic impurities expired from the lungs, but there appear to be residual differences between pure mountain and seaside air and the vitiated air of cities, which escape the analysis of the chemist.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### TORPEDO-EXPLOSIONS ON LAND AND SEA.

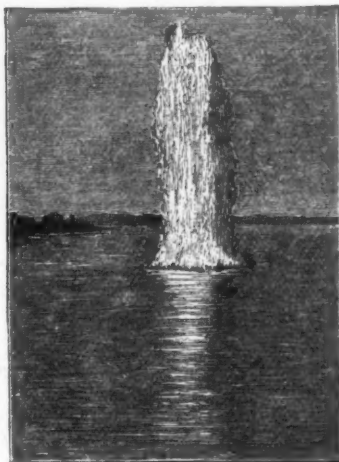
OUR illustrations of the phenomena of modern explosives, both on land and sea, are from reproductions in *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipzig (No. 4), of original photographs taken from the experiments carried out in the course of instruction of the engineer corps of the U. S. Army. First we have the subterranean mine. There is a mighty trembling of the earth, extending far from the scene of action, and at once there springs into the air an arched mass of vibrant earth, with the outlines of a giant tree. The



EXPLOSION OF A SUBTERRANEAN MINE.

explosion of a torpedo under water produces quite another set of effects, as will be seen from our cut. Here a mighty column of water towers upward, like a giant spring, from which it differs only by a slight widening at the foot. Woe to the troop-ship which, for example, in an attack on a fortress, comes too near one of these demoniac mines! Woe to the ship that comes within the sphere of its influence! It is little wonder that all States are alike engrossed in perfecting these formidable implements of war, and no less eager in the search after protective measures against their destructive action.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**The Melting-Test for Butter.**—This test, says E. Reich (*Milch Zeitung*, No. 48, 1893), is only preliminary and no claim is made that it is invariably conclusive. Pure fresh butter when melted is perfectly clear or only slightly cloudy, usually dark-yellow, and has the familiar odor of pure butter-fat. Pure stale butter may be very cloudy and even opaque when melted, is usually of a dark-yellow color, and has the odor of rancid butter. Melted margarine, on the other hand, is very opaque, of a light-yellow color, and has a characteristic indescribable odor.



EXPLOSION OF A SUBMARINE TORPEDO.

### RECENT SCIENCE.

**Curious Root-Suckers.**—In the Sunderbunds, a tract of swampy forest in the southern part of the Ganges Delta, described in an article in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, November 27, 1893, a large number of the trees are provided with curious root-suckers, consisting of woody processes growing upward at irregular points along the course of the roots, and projecting one to three feet above ground. The object of these suckers is to protect the tree from the uprooting effect of winds. They also contain air-chambers for the aeration of the roots, but never produce buds, and cease to grow when the apex has reached the level of the highest spring tides.

**The Gigantic Fossil Birds of Madagascar.**—According to the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris, January, a collection of bird-bones recently received by the Paris Academy of Science indicates that, at a period contemporary with man, Madagascar contained at least twelve species of gigantic birds, all incapable of flight. The conditions under which the bones were found indicate that the birds lived on shores, with troops of small hippopotami, crocodiles, and turtles.

**Experiments in Dairy-Work.**—Experiments at Ontario Agricultural College (*Experiment Station Record*, Vol. 5, No. 6, Washington, D. C., 1894) indicate that frequent milking increases the percentage of fat in the milk, but that it would not pay to keep it up for any length of time, as the cows seem to regulate themselves to normal production in a short time. Gland milking, that is, milking the two teats on each side together, was found to give results inferior to the ordinary method.

**The Use of Sand on Railway-Tracks.**—*The Railway Age*, Chicago, March 23, calls attention to the fact that the present method of sanding the track in this country is defective. Either a greater amount of sand than is required is delivered to the rail, occasioning unnecessary wear upon wheels and rails, frequent flattening of the former and increased resistance of the train, or too little is discharged to give the necessary friction for assisting a sudden stop. The English method of delivering sand through a small nozzle under pressure of steam is hardly suitable to this country on account of the liability to freezing. No such objection, however, obtains in the case of sanding devices operated by compressed air, and the important advantage of positive action under the direct control of the engineer is obtained. The present method is scarcely an advance on the primitive fashion of using a bucket of sand and a scoop in the hands of the fireman.

**The Energy of Evolution.**—Under this head, Prof. E. D. Cope contributes an article to *The American Naturalist*, March, discussing the mechanism of heredity and combating Weismann's theory that peculiarities are handed down from parent to child by means of a specific substance, the germ-plasm. Professor Cope maintains the greater probability of the view that that which is handed down is rather a specific form of energy or mode of motion, which he proposes to name *bathmism*. The bathmic theory of heredity, says Professor Cope, bears about the same relation to a theory of transmission of the pangenesis of Darwin or the ids of Weismann as the undulatory theory of light and other forms of radiant energy does to the molecular theory of Newton. This theory allows of the modification of organisms by external forces and the transmission of such modifications to offspring, which the Weismann theory does not admit.

**The Expansion of the Diamond.**—J. Joly (*Nature*, March 22) has determined the degree of expansion of the diamond with heat, and finds that it increases in volume pretty regularly up to about 750° C., when it begins to swell with very great rapidity. This sudden swelling-up of the diamond at high temperatures suggests that this form of carbon has been subjected to high pressure when crystallizing. It is probable, therefore, that very high pressure is an essential condition of success in its artificial production. Experiments to crystallize carbon at a red heat while under pressure failed and were abandoned when Joly heard of the success of M. Moissan, described in a recent number of

**THE DIGEST.** He is not without hope, however, that the diamond may ultimately be produced thus without resorting to solution in a metal.

**New Uses of Aluminum.**—The uses of aluminum, says *La Nature*, Paris, March 24, are becoming more and more varied. Visiting-cards and railway-tickets are now made of it, and there have even been attempts to utilize it for bank-bills and other commercial paper, as sheets of it one-tenth of a millimeter thick are lighter than many of the thicker varieties of paper. But one of the most interesting applications of the metal is that due to George E. Marks of New York—the manufacture of artificial limbs. Surgeons have hitherto hesitated to perform partial amputations of small parts owing to the impossibility of replacing such parts artificially, but this fear is no longer operative. The metal is employed in the form of a very thin sheet having the exact form of the member and serving to support the weight of the body. This is filled with India-rubber, which serves by its elasticity to lessen shocks.

**Oil on Troubled Waters.**—Dr. M. M. Richter, in a pamphlet noticed in *Nature* (March 22), calls attention to the fact that the quieting effect of oils or soaps on waves is directly proportioned to the free oleic acid they contain. The desiderata in a substance of this kind are physical and chemical stability, safety, and speed of expansion over the surface. An ideal substance for the purpose is a solution in methyl-alcohol of free oleic acid, the alcohol preventing the solidification of the acid, and increasing the rate of spreading. The force with which oleic acid spreads over a surface of sea-water will arrest the motion of a log of wood weighing fifteen grams, blown by a fairly strong wind, and even drive it in the opposite direction.

**A New Mineral.**—Henry Montgomery, writing to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, March 31, reports the occurrence of an interesting new mineral in Utah Territory, near the Camp Floyd mining district. It occurs in a thin seam, and is often in nodules, which, when broken through, show a beautiful pale-green color. The mineral in question is essentially a hydrous aluminum phosphate. When heated it speedily assumes a violet or pinkish color; whereas turquoise, a mineral closely allied to it, when similarly treated, assumes a brownish color. It is capable of receiving a high polish, and may possibly come to have a commercial value if it be found in flawless specimens of sufficient quantity.

**How the Ancients Hardened Copper.**—In a paper read by J. H. Gladstone, D.Sc., F.R.S., before the Society of Biblical Archeology, London, on February 6, attention is drawn to the composition and character of the copper tools in use in Asia Minor before the age of bronze. The specimens examined by Dr. Gladstone consisted of copper tools from Lachish, and date from a period which, according to Mr. Bliss, was earlier than 1500 B.C., and consequently in pre-Israelitish days. They contained no more than an accidental trace of tin, but they were hard and brittle, qualities due to the presence of a large percentage of suboxide of copper. The present mound, the site of the ancient city of Lachish, has been cut down by Mr. Bliss to the level of the valley, and found to consist of the ruins of several Amoritish towns, one above the other, overlaid by a stratum of ashes and sand, and then the ruins of the Israelitish towns. In these several strata we are able to trace, in the same city, the gradual transition from copper tools to bronze ones, and their gradual replacement as the manufacture of iron became better understood. It is curious to notice that flint implements are found from the lower Amoritish to the highest Israelitish period, some of the latest being of very beautiful manufacture.

**Mineral Matter of Bones and Teeth.**—S. Gabriel (*Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie*, 18, 257) finds that bones and teeth contain lime, magnesia, potash, soda, water, phosphoric acid, carbonic anhydride, chlorine and fluorine; lime and phosphoric acid being most abundant. Water is present in two forms: one part, similar to water of crystallization, passes off at 300–350°; the other, water of constitution, can be expelled only by fusion with silicic acid.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

MARFAN and Monrot, two eminent French physicians, have recently shown that broncho-pneumonia, and various other pulmonary maladies occurring in children, are due to infection resulting from chronic indigestion, often the result of incorrect feeding. This was found to be the case in thirteen out of eighteen cases.

A BRIDGE possessing what will be the longest swing span in the world is now being erected across the Missouri River between Omaha and Council Bluffs. The span will be 520 feet long, 15 feet longer than that of the great Thames bridge at New London, Conn.

PICTET, the French chemist, whose experiments on very low temperature phenomena have attracted so much attention, has reached the conclusion that chemical reaction cannot take place below  $-125^{\circ}$  Centigrade.

A FRENCH dentist has invented a "potato wine," made by pressing out the water, turning the remaining starch to sugar by treatment with malt, adding yeast, and fermenting.

THE total production of pig-iron in Great Britain in 1893 was 6,829,841 tons, as compared with 6,616,890 tons in 1892. In 1893, the production of pig-iron in the United States exceeded that of Great Britain for the first time, the excess being 1,300,000. In 1892 it rose to 2,500,000 tons, but in 1893 it fell to 295,000.

THE phenomenon known as "electric sunstroke" is now attracting special attention by reason of its frequency among workmen employed in melting metals by means of the electric process. The intense voltaic arc between the carbon and the metal to be melted emits rays, producing a sensation similar to that of a burn on uncovered portions of the body. There is frequently great pain, sleeplessness, and in some cases fever. The skin becomes copper-colored or bronzed, the eyesight is sometimes temporarily lost and followed by what is known as "yellow vision," with a sensation as of sand under the eyelids. The most effective remedy is perfect rest in a subdued light, which causes the symptoms to subside in a few days, the copper skin peeling off, and the patient regaining his old condition of sight and health.

THE odoriferous principle of the essence of roses, called by chemists *rhodinol*, has been found also in other flowers by the French chemists Bonnet and Barbier, notably in the essential oil of the pelargonium, where it is quite disguised, however, by mixture with other substances. This result is important, as *rhodinol*, hitherto a rare and expensive substance, can now be prepared easily in comparatively large quantities.

IT is announced that strychnine is an antidote to chloroform poisoning. In a case where a would-be suicide recently swallowed two ounces of chloroform, one-twentieth of a grain of strychnine injected hypodermically, with the aid of artificial respiration, caused immediate improvement, and after another injection of one-sixtieth of a grain the patient recovered, suffering no other evil effects than a severe attack of gastritis.

ALMOST every one is aware of the fact that when a tree is cut down, its age can be determined by counting the rings, each of which represents one year's increment, but closer observers find in the irregularities of these rings and other signs a very faithful register of climatic and other conditions in any given year during the whole period of growth. The years of small rings, that is of little growth, were either very dry, or the tree was exhausted by bearing an exceptionally heavy fruit-crop. The broad rings indicate abundant rain and good growing conditions. Brownish spots on the cut surface, looking as if they were worm-eaten, are evidence of a severe winter, the young sapwood formed in summer having been partly destroyed by severe cold, and the injured part covered over with sound wood the next year. The year may easily be fixed by counting the rings from the outside. If the layers of wood are not of uniform thickness all round they afford evidence that at this stage of growth there were conditions which hindered its growth on one side. The spread of its roots or branches has been arrested, perhaps by a neighboring tree. The number of layers showing this irregularity indicates the number of years during which the tree was exposed to the unfavorable conditions. The student of forestry may learn lessons of practical value in the management of forests, by a careful study of the annual rings.

ANATOMISTS, when they wish to separate the bones of a skull, sometimes resort to a very peculiar procedure. They fill the skull with small beans and place it in a vessel of water. The beans swell and rend the skull apart at the sutures. The well-known German physiologist, Grehaut, measured the force which the beans are capable of exerting under these conditions, and found that it indicated five atmospheres, equal to the average pressure in the boiler of a steam-engine.

RECENT investigations undertaken by the Academy of Sciences, Rome, have demonstrated the fact that the blood of both eels and lampreys contains a poison similar to that of the viper. The blood of a four-pound eel is said to contain an amount of this poison sufficient to kill ten men. The poison is rendered innocuous by cooking; nevertheless the Academy recommends that people suffering from any organic lesions should abstain from these fish.

THE daily papers report the discovery by Dr. Niels Finsen, a Danish physician, of a favorable effect exerted by red light on patients suffering from small-pox. Dr. Finsen has constructed a small-pox hospital in which only red light is admitted into the sick-rooms. It is alleged that the effect of the red light is to do away with the dangerous and painful suppuration, the exanthema drying up and falling off without leaving any scars on the skin. If there is truth in these claims, the effect must evidently be due to the removal of the more refrangible rays, since the red rays are present in full proportion in ordinary sunlight. Scepticism in the matter, however, is quite pardonable, until fuller details are forthcoming.



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE recent death, in the very prime of life, of Prof. Robertson Smith removes from the world of scholarship and theology a remarkable figure. On account of his critical views of the Old Testament, he was deprived of his Professorship of Hebrew in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, although he had been tried and acquitted by the Assembly on the charge of heresy. Rejected in Presbyterian Aberdeen, he was cordially welcomed by the Church of England at Cambridge University, where he was appointed Librarian and Professor of Arabic. Professor Smith was Associate Editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee.

The Episcopal Methodists of New York are in session and show evidences of increased zeal. Old John Wesley said the world was his parish, and the American Methodists have fully accepted this world-wide commission. In India, in 1859, they had just one native convert. In 1893, they had 175,000. In Italy, they number Menotti Garibaldi among their band of workers, and look to him as the one who may become the spiritual liberator of his country even as his father was its political emancipator. Nor does a debt of nearly \$200,000 weary the energies of their Missionary Society. It is their conviction that "Christianity has created and employed the Anglo-Saxon race and tongue, and ordained it to evangelize the Earth."

The election of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, by a decisive majority, to the permanent pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, is a matter of world-wide interest, for it is confidently asserted that he equals, both in pulpit power and in natural force of character, his distinguished father. Dr. Arthur Pierson was made a candidate for the pastorate in spite of his vehement protestations of loyalty to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is still a member, and his complete denial of the falsehood circulated in the English prints that he had been re-baptized by Dr. Gordon.

Dr. Fulton, the Editor of the *Philadelphia Church Standard*, draws attention to the sermonettes which have been put forth, tentatively, perhaps, in *The New York Sunday Herald*. He says the Editors of *The Herald* are evidently convinced that the American public with which they are brought in contact is at heart a religious public, and that, at heart, its religion is profoundly Christian. In *The Herald's* Easter sermonette there was an unequivocal and manly setting-forth of the Resurrection of Christ as the fact in human history which gives significance to every other fact in human life.

The meetings of the Christian Social Union in England have been of the greatest interest. The Union is charged with being an effort to form a union of Socialism and High Churchmanship, as its honorary Secretary, Mr. Dorman, has clearly stated that in his opinion Catholicism in religion means Socialism in religion, and everything found in this New Unionism was found in the Craft-Guilds of the Middle Ages. He says, "In the schism 300 years ago, when the Church became divided into sects, she lost her charity and became a selfish thing." No wonder that such a statement, made before a vast audience of working-men in London, should have been challenged on all sides.

It is said that the Pope of Rome has recommended the study of Thomas à Kempis as the best antidote for the evils of our age, and a London publisher has just issued a facsimile reproduction of the work printed at Augsburg in 1471, although it is not evident that this enterprise will in any degree give effect to the godly monition of the head of the Roman Communion.

## THE CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

IN the recent "Bedell Lectures" on the "Witness of the American Church to Pure Christianity," Dr. William Andrew Leonard, Bishop of Ohio, thus defines the position of his Church with regard to the Bible. He says the Church gives evidence to Christianity by the manner in which she has guarded and interpreted the Word of God—the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. She is not a Church founded upon the Bible, neither does she worship the Bible. She has received the pure *Word* from the beginning, along the line of succeeding generations, and has held it to her breast; recited its contents to her children; handed it to the world, "to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" its precious message. The Christian Church existed long before the letter of the New Testament was written; and she decided in her Councils concerning those writings that were canonical and inspired; and such as were apocryphal and legendary, she threw out; and this she did as "keeper and guardian of the truth."

The Church, also, in her practice both preserves and promulgates the Word of God. Her public services are replete with the

Sacred Scriptures. The Prayer-Book is built upon Bible verities. The Church's liturgic forms, as set forth in the Prayer-Book, are saturated with the Bible. Canon Westcott stated that two-thirds of the contents of the Book of Common Prayer were direct quotations from the Scriptures. If the Church's rule of daily morning and evening prayer be kept up, the entire Bible will be



BISHOP LEONARD.

read through each twelve months, excepting certain genealogies, and some other material which may with propriety be omitted. The Psalms of David will be read through every month, or twelve times in the annual cycle. The Church also enforces scriptural teachings in the ever-living round of truth and doctrine. In following the cycle of the Christian Year, she begins with Advent to tell of the first coming of our Lord, while she prophesies His second appearing in the end of time to judge the quick and the dead. She leads her worshipers to the manger-bed at Bethlehem, and sets forth at Christmas-Tide the deep mystery and wondrous miracle of the Incarnation. She attests the Divinity of the Son of Man all through the Epiphany Season. She guides us gently along the way whose shadows begin to stretch toward Jerusalem. Through Holy Week, and in the deepened gloom of Good Friday she sounds forth the comfortable teaching of loving Atonement. Standing by the sealed Sepulcher in the Garden, she points the sorrowing to the peaceful abodes of Paradise. On Easter Morning, she sings her carol of joy, and raises her hosannas of victory over Death and Hell, as she scatters flowers along the path that is shining with the brightness of His rising again. During forty days, she shows us out of the Scriptures how wisely, and truly, and patiently Jesus was teaching and preparing His Apostles for the founding and developing the New Kingdom of God; and, then, on the Mount of Ascension, she tells us that our glorified humanity has been taken by Christ into the Heaven of Heaven, where He sympathetically mediates for us and pleads the efficacy and endeavor of His mighty work and Sacrifice. For ten days, the Church waits with expectation for the coming down of the Spirit, and full of hope she enters upon her great Pentecost, and celebrates her own birthday, as she renews each year her children's devotion and praise of God the Holy Ghost. Every year is this repetition and reiteration of Christ's dear life on Earth given.—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE LATE DR. PATTERSON.

THE *Evangelist*, New York, publishes a portrait of the late Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, and quotes from an editorial in *The Chicago Inter Ocean*: "Coming to Chicago when it was little more than a pioneer village, Dr. Patterson proved equal to the opportunities as they developed in the rapid growth of a great city. While broad in his sympathies, he never failed to concentrate his energies upon his profession. The matchless business chances of early Chicago had no charm for Dr. Patterson. He lived the ideal life of a clergyman, not of the medieval but of the modern type, applying common-sense to matters ecclesiastical."



ROBERT W. PATTERSON, D.D., LL.D.

"If Dr. Patterson had simply been the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago from its organization and the beginning of his own ministry, until the infirmities of age occasioned his resignation, he would still have been entitled to a prominent place in the annals of the city and of the Presbyterian Church, but he was also for many years the untitled bishop of the Presbyterian denomination in the Northwest, more especially in Northern Illinois."

"That was a period of great importance. New churches were springing up all over the prairies, founded on the theology of John Calvin. Should those churches have the Congregational or the Presbyterian polity? was an open question in innumerable instances. For many years, almost down to the time of the war, the two denominations were united in making common cause for their common faith, agreeing to leave the question of polity to 'local option.' Dr. Patterson took an abiding interest in promoting the Presbyterian cause both in Chicago and all the region round about. It may well be doubted if any other one man ever did as much to promote the interests of the Presbyterian denomination."

"At one time, there was a good deal of feeling among the Congregationalists that their denomination had not got its share of the new churches, but even in the hottest of that controversy no one accused Dr. Patterson of taking any unfair means to promote the cause of Presbyterianism."

"Perhaps the most notable single act of Dr. Patterson's great professional career was the penning of the Platform on which the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church came together soon after the war. That Platform will always be carefully preserved and proudly cherished as one of the choicest treasures of the Presbyterian ark of the covenant, serving to perpetuate, as neither granite nor bronze could, the memory of Robert W. Patterson."

## SERPENT-WORSHIP OF TO-DAY.

IN the last number of *The Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute*, London, there is an interesting and very learned paper by Sir Joseph Fayer, "On Serpent-Worship and the Venomous Snakes of India, and the Mortality Caused by Them." During the discussion called forth by the paper, Admiral H. D. Grant described a scene in Java. "I was invited," he said, "by a Chinaman to be present at serpent-worship. On arriving at the temple, I saw an altar, on which was an extraordinary representation of a serpent; outside the temple there was a huge platform which overhung its support in such a way that it was very difficult to get on it. This platform was crowded with baskets of raw meat, pigs, fowls, sheep, geese, and vegetables, besides which there were representations of the serpent in various forms; one of these resembled the pictures of the brazen serpent of Scripture. A ceremony of strange and weird nature then took place in the temple, with all sorts of noises, and dancing, and beating of tomtoms. On a given signal, there was a tremendous rush for

the platform; and so great was the excitement that a detachment of cavalry had to be called out to prevent the people killing each other. At last, an athletic fellow managed to throw himself upon the platform, and then there was a tremendous scrimmage all over the Temple Square. The ceremony was confined to the Chinese. The Javanese took no part in it."

Surgeon-General Cornish said: "I have the evidence of my own eyes to prove that serpent-worship goes on to-day in India. In the neighborhood of Madras, there is, at this moment, a native temple belonging to some of the Sudra castes, where live snakes are kept in considerable numbers and where there are regular feasts and festivals, when these snakes are regularly fed and worshipped by the people. In the Northern Circars there is a town called Cajamundri where, on the outskirts, I found a large ant-hill six or eight feet high, stuck all over with representations of the cobra. I made inquiry, and heard of a well-known cobra in the neighborhood, and that numbers of people fed the beast regularly, and that it was an object of worship. I believe that it is a common mode of serpent-worship to this day in India." Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon wrote to the Institute: "On the Gold Coast of Africa, the Fantee natives are said to have among them several snake-temples, with which priests, otherwise fetish-men, are connected. To these temples, or rather mud-huts, the people resort from time to time and through the medium of the priests make offerings to the snakes. The snakes are worshiped as incarnations of evil, the object of the worshiper being the aversion of misfortune." Dr. Phené said: "The learned author's paper gives the impression that there is very little serpent-worship in Europe at the present time. But, in ancient days, living serpents were kept and worshiped in Greek temples. I do not think you will find an Egyptian temple without a serpent-worship. It struck me as very remarkable, on going through and examining the churches of the Pyrenees, in which they had done away with many of the symbolical carvings, to see the exaltation of the serpent above the Cross. I have found evidence of the prevalence of serpent-mounds and serpent-worship in Europe. In the Pyrenees there are many serpent-mounds. Up to the present day in the Pyrenees there is practiced an extraordinary religious ceremony of burning living serpents on a particular day, attended by a procession with chanting. Serpent-mounds exist also in England, Spain, France, and America."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## CHRISTIANITY—TRUE AND FALSE.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR contributes to *McClure's Magazine* an article in which he addresses himself to the assertions "that religion has been a curse to the human race," and that "Christianity has inflicted upon mankind more harm than good." He says that just as Lucretius was right in exclaiming that a thing which *called itself* "religion" had been the prolific mother of many a deadly curse, so many modern students have been right in maintaining that something which *called itself* Christianity—something which priests would fain have passed off for Christianity, something which theologians have *taught* as Christianity, but which was not Christianity at all, and was, in point of fact, alien from its most essential attributes—had done incredible harm to mankind.

In what respect is the cause of "pure religion and undefiled" injured or weakened by our free admission that the *names* of Religion and of Christianity have been grossly abused to the perpetration of innumerable wrongs? Does the cause of virtue suffer from the fact that the worst ends of vice and falsity are often promoted by men who call themselves the servants of virtue, and wear the cloak of profession "doubly lined with the fox-fur of hypocrisy"? Is the majesty of duty impaired when men use her name as a covering of maliciousness, and obtrude her commandments as an excuse for gratifying their own vindictive rage? No! Religion, Christianity, Freedom, Virtue, Duty—they are eternal entities. Men may deface their true semblance; they might as well throw dust at Heaven, in hope of staining it, as endeavor to obliterate the shining ideal of these great guardian angels of mankind.

Lucretius is an example of one who, using the word "religion"



in a partial sense, regarded it as a curse. Voltaire is an example of a man who, having been misled by erring Christians to form an utterly false conception of Christianity; who, mistaking Christianity for a tyrannous, violent, and outward system, which reeked with hypocrisy and error, hated it from the bottom of his soul. Many a sweet and simple nature has shuddered to read how Voltaire used to say "*Ecrasez l'Infâme*," "Crush the Infamous!" Many have been led to believe—*horresco referens*—that by "*the Infamous*" Voltaire intended our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is certain that Voltaire had no such meaning. In the story of a remarkable vision, which it is said that he himself related, it is evident that his soul, flippant as it often was, had been deeply overawed by the majesty of Christ. By "*l'Infâme*" Voltaire did not mean Christ; but he did mean the political and sacerdotal system—the travesty of true Catholicism—such as he saw all around him, and such as he knew to be stained through and through with crimes against humanity of the deepest dye.

If Voltaire hated Christianity, what made him hate it? He did not hate anything which resembled *true* Christianity. He hated the sacerdotal tyranny of the Eighteenth Century. There was nothing to respect, nothing to love, in the false religion which brought forth evil fruits, even though it declared itself to be Christianity, and the only Christianity.

It has often been asserted that the spirit of religious ruthlessness is dead. But it is not so. Men still carry their passions with them into what they call, and take to be, their religion. Rome, infallible Rome—Rome under the tyranny of her Jesuits—has never frankly repudiated the guilt of religious persecution. If she still holds that the burning or torturing of men for their religious opinions be right, then every advance she makes is a menace to freedom and conscience, and to all which men hold to be most dear. If she *has* changed her mind; if she now holds that every man is responsible to God alone for his religious opinions, and that they ought (as such) to be free as air—then what harm would there be in setting herself right on this point before the civilized world? The opinion of the early fathers was unanimous that it was irreligious to coerce religious convictions, and that "violence is hateful to God." Why not publicly admit that the early fathers were right, and that the Rome of the Inquisition was wrong? Protestants have long done so. Calvin burned Servetus; and, ever since, Protestants have blushed for that dark deed, and proclaimed that they condemn it; as, indeed, was proclaimed by not a few of Calvin's own contemporaries. Cartwright, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, openly defended religious persecution, and said, "If this be thought cruel, I am content *to be so with the Holy Ghost*." (!) But Protestants have long ago declared their abhorrence of such a sentiment, and have shivered to atoms the false views of Biblical interpretation on which it rested.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

**W**HY the deeply interesting Memoir of the late John Henry Hopkins, published by Pott & Co., should be limited to five hundred copies, it is not easy to explain. The subject of the Biography was a unique figure in the Protestant Episcopal Church, for a period of forty years, and as Editor of *The Church Journal*, during the Tractarian and Ritualistic controversies, he was regarded as a source of inspiration in Church-life, and an excellent educator. With Dr. Hopkins a Church journal was not a mere commercial speculation. He regarded it rather as an arena of earnest thought and valiant controversy, intended to mould and influence the views of the clergy and laity. His writing was always crisp, clear, and strong, and he made his readers feel that he had something to say. A man of war from his youth, he had ever the courage both of his convictions and of his impulses, and for forty years or more, he did much toward influencing the minds of the clergy of his own Church. Cradled in the respectable poverty of a clergyman's home, he commenced life, first as a tutor and then as a New York reporter. "He also painted miniatures on ivory, living in a frugal fashion, and sending home every cent he could spare." His father, as Bishop of Vermont, was renowned for his scholarship, his independence of

character, and his Episcopal poverty. In 1874, Dr. Hopkins sold his *Church Journal* and became the Rector of a Church in the State of New York; but, as the Rev. Julius H. Ward truly remarks, it was much to be regretted that Dr. Hopkins left his work as Editor to become a parish priest, for he abdicated a throne of power in order to take a position where hundreds of men were his equals. During the remaining seventeen years of his life he occupied somewhat obscure positions as pastor, but his voice and pen were always actively engaged in those controversies which agitated the Church. During the controversy relating to the election of Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts, Dr. Hopkins published, only a short time before his death, the following characteristic letter: "I am an old sol-



JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

dier, and if there is any one thing I know, it is how to fight a Church-battle. A fundamental rule is never to fight a controversial battle on the personal question of the promotion of an individual, especially if he be a man of popularity and power. I am now talking pure politics. Nine men think they understand a personal question to every one man who understands a doctrinal issue. The Low Church brought down the Onderdonks, and *thought* they had beaten the Oxford Movement; but they hadn't. When Seymour and De Koven were cheated out of their confirmation as Bishops, the stupid were sure they had beaten the advanced movement. But Seymour is a Bishop, and so would De Koven have been had he lived. . . . Fight doctrinal issues by themselves."

**Apostolical Succession.**—Mr. A. V. Allen, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., at the conclusion of an article in *The New World* on Dean Stanley and the Tractarian movement, says: It may be possible that this doctrine of Apostolical Succession, which was the key-note of the "Tracts for the Times," which has since become a ruling idea with the majority of the English clergy, and whose unfortunate effect has been to isolate the Church of England in unsympathetic separation from the Protestant Churches, is, after all, when truly interpreted, but another form, the ecclesiastical shape or rendering of that doctrine which Schleiermacher and his school professed—the Christian conscience or consciousness of the ages, as the highest ground of certitude for the Christian faith? Are we right in thinking that no principle like this can be taken up so generally

and be held so sacred unless it has also some meaning for the religious heart? As a matter of historical fact, it may be incapable of demonstration; but so is it also with the doctrine of the inerrancy of the original text of Scripture or the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome. They all assume the aspect of pious beliefs which dare to challenge reason or investigation; but they also stand as symbols, outward forms for the expression of truths to which language is not equal, instances where the concrete statement is wanted, lest to the popular mind the abstract truth should evanesce into unreality. They are alike held as theories of certitude, on which men may repose in face of the difficulties which assault belief. In the doctrine of Apostolic Succession lies embedded the truth that a Divine influence is propagated in the world from man to man, not so much by books as by personal contact; that the Kingdom of Heaven grows from age to age by the contagion of life. This at least is true if it be not the whole truth; this may be the contribution which the English Church is making to-day to a common Christianity. Stanley became depressed in his later years, as he witnessed the growth of the ecclesiastical formula, with no corresponding effort to justify it at the bar of the higher reason. But he did not, therefore, lose his faith in the future. "The present generation is lost to us," he exclaimed; "our hope is for the next generation, the coming century."

**Tara.**—The introduction of the Goddess Tara into Buddhism, dates, according to H. A. Waddell, who contributes a paper on the subject to *The Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*, London, from about the Sixth Century, A.D. Among "Northern" Buddhists, Tara is the most popular of all the deities, even more so than Avalokita himself, and a large proportion of the Thibetan laity can repeat her services by heart. The genesis of the name Tara for this great Buddhist *Mater*, one of whose titles is "Mother of Buddha," was probably suggested by the Hindu myth of Buddha, or the planet Mercury, whose mother was Tara, and either by wilful or accidental confusion, got transferred to Buddha, who also, not long afterward, received a place in the Hindu Pantheon. The Thibetan translation of the name Tara shows that it is derived from the Sanscrit *Tārak* for *Tarika*—Deliveress or Savior. And it is to this attribute of being ever ready to help and easily approachable that she owes her popularity; for most of the other deities of Northern Buddhism cannot be approached without the mediation of a Lama, while the poorest layman or woman may secure the immediate attention of Tara by direct appeal. Tara is addressed as Mother of God, and, in many respects, there is a striking resemblance between her and the Virgin Mary.

**The Methodist Doctrine of Atonement.**—In *The Methodist Review*, New York, the Rev. S. McChesney, D.D., discusses the original position of Methodism regarding the doctrine of the Atonement, and the question as to how far the Methodist Episcopal Church has adhered to that doctrine. In the Twentieth Article of the Methodist Creed it is said: "The offering of Christ, once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone." And Watson's "Institutes," constituting the most able and comprehensive systematic theology of original Methodism, is found to be in exact accord with the creed and ritual. Watson not only emphasized the words "propitiation" and "satisfaction," but ascribed a penal significance to the sufferings of Christ:

"But that Christ died for us directly as a substitute . . . is to be fully proved from those Scriptures in which He is said to have borne punishment due to our offenses. . . . The death of Christ was primarily intended for the expiation of sins with respect to God, and not to us. . . . We call the death of Christ a satisfaction offered to Divine justice for the transgressions of men, with reference to the effect upon the mind of the supreme Lawgiver. . . . The term *satisfaction* is taken from the Roman law, and signifies to content a person aggrieved. . . . God is love; but it is not necessary, in order to support this truth, to assume that He is nothing else. . . . In the case before us the wrath turned away is the wrath of God."

Dr. McChesney remarks that in the assigned course of study

for divinity students he finds Miley's "Atonement in Christ." And if we place Dr. Miley's work by the side of Watson's "Institutes" we find that Dr. Miley loads the word "satisfaction" with opprobrium and relegates its use to those whose views he repudiates.

Dr. Miley's book is consistent with his own theory, but cannot be reconciled with the doctrinal basis of original Methodism. He has evidently been more industrious in setting forth a philosophical adjustment of the facts of atonement as recognized by himself than in pressing the inquiry as to the possibility of the omission of any revealed element in this matter of adjustment.

Dr. McChesney believes that Dr. Miley is not alone in his views in the circle of modern Methodism, and it is on this very account that there would seem to be reason for circumspection regarding this doctrinal trend, for no great Church organization can permanently and without unrest continue to teach one thing in its creeds and another in its text-books of ministerial instruction.

## NOTES.

THE Rev. J. Sanders Reed, Rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y., has produced a somewhat curious book entitled "The Bishops' Blue Book." The writer believes that his compilation will find its way into the library of the curious, the serious, and the studious. And it doubtless will do so, for it tells of "Nolo Episcopari," of "Volo Episcopari," of "Chorespiscopari," and also of "Episcopæ," together with many other curious and historical facts regarding Bishops.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has been in the habit of celebrating its anniversaries by the gathering of children in the banquet hall of the Guildhall. One part of the exercises has been the preparation of a cake weighing as many pounds as the society was years old, which is cut on the anniversary day and distributed among the guests. A few weeks since the ninetieth anniversary was celebrated, and a little girl, the great-granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the commentator, made the first cut into the Society's ninety-pound birthday cake.

*The Boston Unitarian*, with reference to the proposed "Book of Prayer and Praise," says that it is in the nature of the case that a religious body like the Unitarian, made up for the most part of churches with non-ritualistic antecedents, cannot change at once from the form of worship that it has always been accustomed to, to another so radically different as is that of the elaborate ritual found in this book. Even if the new "Book of Prayer and Praise" were theologically unobjectionable to everybody, as it is not, it could be adopted only slowly and gradually, if at all. Its modes of worship are far removed from those which most of us are accustomed to and love.

*The Living Church* says a new indication of the religious reaction now going on in France is afforded by the recent frank declaration of the Government of a policy of religious toleration. For many years the French republican Government has appeared to be bent upon exterminating every vestige of the Christian religion in favor of a régime of materialistic agnosticism. Catholic instructors, at least those known to belong to a religious order, were, as far as possible, excluded from all schools supported by the State, and instances were repeatedly alleged where teachers were forbidden to assume even the existence of God. Sisters of Charity were excluded, not so long ago, from the public hospitals, and the patients were thus placed outside the consoling influences of religion. But now the French radicals, it is said, show signs of having discovered that the denunciation of all religion is not an evidence of true democracy.

*The Christian World* says it is fifty years this Summer since General Booth began his career as a religious worker, and the fact is to be made the occasion of a series of great jubilee celebrations, and of new Forward Movements on the part of the Salvation Army. An address to the General has been drawn up, signed by the chief officers of the organization, thankfully recording their sense of what he has been permitted to accomplish, and urging the raising of a jubilee fund of £50,000 as a thanksgiving offering. To this the General has written a characteristic reply, in which he recounts some of the leading features of his wonderful career, accepts the idea of a jubilee celebration, and sketches some of the forms which he conceives it may take. To begin with, he suggests that the sum to be raised be not £50,000, but £70,000, and announces that toward this sum he can at once put £20,000, the proceeds of an estate which a deceased lady-friend of the Army has left him.

PARALLELS to the Biblical "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" are the following:

A wise head has a close mouth to it.—Hindu.

Mouth shut, eyes and ears open.—Italian.

Once in people's mouths it is hard to get out of them.—German.

A man must put a seal upon his mouth and guard his heart with the same vigilance as the ramparts of a city.—Chinese.

A POSTHUMOUS work by the late M. Renan has appeared in England, attracting considerable attention. It contains what is probably the French skeptic's last word concerning Jesus Christ, of whom he here says: "One fundamental thesis to which I cling more firmly than ever is that not only did Jesus exist, but that he was great and beautiful, a thousand-fold more real than insipid earthly greatness, than insipid earthly beauty; but his charm was known really to but a dozen persons. These, however, had that love for him that it became contagious, and imposed itself upon the world. We believe, then, that there is a historical reality in the gospels. That reality is the foundation of Christianity."



## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## REFORMS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE extension of the suffrage is probably the most interesting question now discussed in Europe. In Austria-Hungary, the Chief of the Cabinet, Premier Prince Windischgrätz, has come forward with proposals for reform. The special features of his Bill is the educational test: every Austrian above the age of twenty-four, having received a college-education or having passed successfully the final examination in any of the trade-schools or agricultural training-schools, will be allowed to vote. The Premier also proposes to increase the number of Deputies in the National Assembly. Bohemia and Galicia are each to have ten additional Deputies; Lower Austria, four; Stejeia and the Tyrol, two each; Upper Austria, Salzburg, Krain, Buckowina, Silesia, Trieste, Istria, Garz, and Vorarlberg, one each.

The Hungarian newspapers show anxiety to conciliate the Emperor, who, their Editors fear, may have misinterpreted their mourning for Kossuth. The most influential journals propose that the Reichstag formally demonstrate the country's loyalty to its sovereign. They say that, while regarding Kossuth as the founder of their freedom, Hungarians look to the Throne as the guarantee of their future. Francis Kossuth favors the plan of a parliamentary demonstration of loyalty. He has given up his plan to make a tour of the provinces, as he fears his presence might move the people to ill-considered acts or utterances.

"The influence of the Germans as the ruling race of the Austrian Empire has been much on the decline of late," says the *Tages Nachrichten*, Brunn. "Many of the German colonies among the Slavs, Magyars, and Poles vote against their own convictions for the sake of peace."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, takes a more hopeful view of the matter. The Socialists disgust the people, and their vote in the Lower House is more likely to decrease than to increase. Many of the proposed new districts are distinctively German, and although the German Nationalists have no chance of increasing their influence just now, they will not be weakened by the election of the additional members.

The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Weckerle, finds himself in difficulties arising from the Chauvinistic wave caused by the death of Kossuth.

According to the *Pester Journal*, Buda-Pesth, the clergy are doing their best to use this Chauvinism to defeat the Premier's Civil Reform Bills, especially the new measures for the legalization of mixed marriages.

The *Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, a paper which on nearly all occasions defends the Hapsburg Monarchy, says that it is impossible to put Kossuth in the same class with such Hungarians as Sczechyi and Franz Deak. Sczechyi won the Hungarian nobility to his reform measures by his moderation. Franz Deak demanded justice for the people, but he respected also the rights of the Emperor-King. He withdrew from the contest when Kossuth gained influence by his immoderate views and brought the nation to the verge of destruction. Good Austrians can never forget this.

The *Magyar Hirlap*, Buda-Pesth, thinks that, while most Hungarians will differ from the Crown in its opinion of Kossuth, yet the Government must be praised for upholding the ancient principles of the Empire.

The Civil Marriage Bill is viewed with extreme disfavor by Catholics outside of Hungary as well as in that country. *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, advises Fenian methods for the defeat of the Bill:

The measures for abolishing the validity of Catholic marriages and substituting a lay-registration formality have been debated with increasing excitement in the Hungarian Parliament. As a result, at present, the vast majority of



PRINCE WINDISCHGRATZ.

the Catholic people are helpless before the coalition of the Calvinists, Jews, and Free-masons, and unless the Catholics are prepared, which I doubt, to remedy by straight shooting the crookedness of the Constitution, the Concubinage Bill will become a Hungarian law.

## THE TRANSVAAL AND MASHONALAND.

ATTRACTED by the rich pasture-grounds of Mashonaland, many burghers of the Transvaal are leaving their country to settle in the territory of the British South African Company. This has caused Gen. Piet Joubert to issue a manifesto warning the burghers against leaving the South African Republic. General Joubert's opinion has much weight with his countrymen. During the War of Independence in 1880-81, when the Transvaalers drove the British out of the country which they had annexed in 1877, Joubert was Commander-in-Chief.

"It is not unnatural," says Joubert, "that the Cape and Natal colonists, the sons of British soil, should follow their Imperial leader, Rhodes, on his path to extend the British Empire over



GENERAL JOUBERT.

the whole of South Africa, even over the Transvaal and the Free-State, as he declared in Kimberley. Your fathers sacrificed everything to escape from British rule, and bled to throw off the British yoke! Will you, despising such sacrifices, go to the aid of your greatest enemy, who has undermined the Afrikaner people, and commit treason against our beloved Republic by helping to extend the Imperial power of England, and to hem in and stamp out the Transvaal? I assure you, by all that is holy, that this will be the end of Rhodes' work, which you are unwittingly aiding. The northern country was the natural and only means of extension for the Transvaal, and was for years our hunting-ground. Now, not only are we robbed of our hunting-fields, and of our friendly neighbors, the Matabele, but our burghers are enticed to help encompass our country with British territory, thus making an independent existence impossible. All who do not desire to become traitors to the independence of the Republic will not listen to the voice of the charmer!"

*The Colonies and India*, London, in commenting upon this manifesto, says: "The successful issue of the Matabele war has evidently roused the 'powers that be' in the South African Republic to the fact that that highly respectable and productive State is getting more than ever surrounded by territory acknowledging British sway. This is doubtless galling to the Boers, but it is inevitable from our position in South Africa. One might have thought that by now the anti-English feeling, so emphatically expressed by General Joubert, was practically non-existent in the Transvaal, and this assumption is justified by the prospect of further extended franchise to foreigners in the State. This assumption is ruthlessly swept away by the General's torrent of eloquence, although, I make so bold as to say, he cannot shut

his eyes to the fact that, mainly by British capital and British enterprise, the State has been raised from a somnolent farming district to the level of a pecuniarily important Republic. How can he, therefore, hope or imagine that a United South Africa will be rendered impossible by the patriotism of the Dutch Boers?"

*The Home Journal*, London, says that Mashonaland is to be administered by a Judge and three members of the Company's Council, the latter being appointed subject to the approval of, and the former being removable only by, the Imperial Government. A commission of three will also be constituted to safeguard the interests of the natives. Mr. Selous, the African traveler, who is attracting some attention by his lectures in England, says that, if the British had not gone to Mashonaland, Lobengula would have still had to face the white men there, as the Boers were preparing to take the country. The reason they are not there to-day is that they feared to do with less than 2,000 men what the British did with 500.

*The Free State Express*, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, says: "It is well known that the Boers needed only very small forces to defeat the natives. Six hundred Boers drove out of Natal the same Zulus who afterward defeated 3,000 British troops in pitched battle. But if the South African Republic had attacked the Matabele, England would have taken them under her 'protection.'"

*The Standard*, London, points out that the proposed administration is very similar to the rules under which India was governed by the East India Company during the early part of the present century. The natives will be assured of the possession of adequate lands, and their rights will be protected by a Commission. It is hard to see what any friend of the aborigines could desire beyond this for the natives. Certainly no sane man would pretend that the war was anything but a blessing for them.

#### LORRAINE UNDER GERMAN RULE.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been created by a French clergyman of Lorraine, who declares that the people of Lorraine are quite content with German rule, and do not wish for a war which would give them back to France.

*The Leipziger Tageblatt*, Leipzig, says: The majority of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine preserved the German tongue from the time when, under Louis le Grand, Germany lost these Provinces, until the reign of William I., who retook them. These people have lost, within one generation, all recollection of French rule, as was proved by the enthusiastic reception which they gave the Emperor last year. There are, however, many French-speaking persons in the northern part of Lorraine, who are less easily reconciled to the violent change which was made in 1870. Yet, even upon these, the last twenty-three years have had much influence. A striking illustration of this fact will be found in Abbé Jacot's "Vingt ans apres."\* The little book deserves all the more attention as the independence of the writer appears on nearly every page. He is not satisfied with every phase of the German administration; he only denies that the people of Lorraine wish to be retransferred to France.

"There is no Alsatian question," says the Abbé. "The French demand that we should forever deplore the change in our nationality, and hope that, at some future day, we will pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them; but for the rest, France cares no more for Lorraine than for the Chinese Emperor's nose. The people ridicule the French pretensions. Alsace-Lorraine is not, as the French Press would have it, comparable to Ireland under the iron rule of a Cromwell. If these journalists came to the Reichsland they would find a well-to-do people, workmen who do not lack employment, and good administration. A protest against German rule is to-day as rare as a hare with five legs or a calf with two tails." The Abbé ridicules the assertion that the German Government is illiberal, and points out that France is a Republic only in name, and that the French people are suffering from an almost unbearable taxation. "People pretend in France," he says, "that we are oppressed helots, always cowering with fear, weeping over our lost Fatherland, and cursing our

\* "Twenty Years After." The Abbé does not understand German.

conquerors. On the contrary, we get along very well, and I only wish those who propagate such lies would come and see it for themselves. And the Dictatorship? Does that prevent persons hostile to the Government being elected to the Provincial Committee or hinder the newspapers from saying what they think? This good Dictatorship is something like the old heathen god Terminus, who was, indeed, always there, but never did anybody any harm. I have seen the most frightfully stupid opponents of the Government elected without hindrance from the authorities." Abbé Jacot advises the Government to give greater encouragement to the use of French, as it is improbable that the French-speaking people of Lorraine will forget their language, although that language no longer influences them against German rule. He asks that a greater number of native Lorrainers be appointed to office. He thinks the defense of Alsace-Lorraine can be entrusted to the regiments formed of recruits from that country, and thinks the Lorrainers should identify themselves with the Catholic Party in the Reichstag.

*The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, thinks it is well that the Abbé has something better to suggest than a merely aimless trampling on old policies and time-worn political cries. That he is a well-meaning man will be admitted by many, who will not, however, be equally ready to rate him as a practical politician. To the bulk of humanity it will probably seem over-soon to ask Alsace and Lorraine to forget that they were ever French.

#### A FORECAST OF THE FUTURE GREAT BRITAIN.

A LATE number of *The Japan Weekly Mail*, Yokohama, contains an article in which the writer endeavors to show:

1. That England can never prevent the great self-governing colonies from starting in life as independent nations.
2. That England can do a good deal to make the partings, when they come, free from any disruption of business relations.
3. That England shall continue to be an Empire upon which the Sun never sets, and second to none in the world even after her present great colonies have ceased to be part of that Empire. The writer supports his first thesis by an allusion to the United States. That country is attracting a vast and rapidly increasing population; a fact which has great fascination for Canada, Australasia, and South Africa. The success of the United States has been attained by means of a federal system of government, consequently "federation" is the watchword of the people in the just-named three great colonies. The people of England have not failed to notice this tendency, and have endeavored to utilize it in cementing the parts of Great Britain; but without success. The "Imperial Federation League" is evidently a hopeless failure, and the "United Empire Trade League" stands upon just as impracticable a platform as the former society. Both attempt to interfere with the laws of nature by preventing the great colonies to set up for themselves. This brings the writer to his second point. He believes that only an English-Speaking Union, accepting as an inevitable fact that there will soon be different English-speaking nations in different parts of the globe, can preserve unity among the nations of the Great British family. This must be done by maintaining close political, commercial, and social relations between the members of that family. In defense of his belief that England will not decline in splendor and power through the defection of her colonies, the writer mentions the prolificacy of the English race. The Dark Continent, Asia, and the Indian Archipelago will continue to be the fields for the enterprise of generations of Englishmen yet unborn, who will carry English civilization there and thus maintain the proud distinction of the "Empire on which the Sun never sets" for Great Britain. It is the mission of England to govern and guide peacefully the colonies of white people, and to fit the black races for taking their places in the great family of independent nations, for neither the whites nor the blacks are very anxious to dispense with her protection.

The writer is borne out in his assertions by the present general tone of the colonial Press. An Indian official declared, during the investigation by the Opium Commission, that the Indians



would rise against British rule if deprived of opium. According to *The Bombay Guardian* the Hindu Press promptly ridiculed him.

The *Súbódh Patrika*, Bombay, said that a general rising against the British Government is the most unlikely thing to happen in the world. It is impossible properly to characterize the good sense of a man who can permit himself to make such an extravagant statement.

*The Critic*, Halifax, says that, if Great Britain restricts her trade within the limits of the Empire and lends less money to outside nations, the actual wealth of England will circulate only through English and colonial purses. The continual losses of the British, both of foreign markets and capital loaned to foreign nations, are teaching the merchant to look up the colonies.

*La Verité*, Paris, contains an article by a French-Canadian, who says that the majority of his countrymen see nothing but danger in independence. John Bull may look upon the Latins living in his colonies as an inferior race, and doubtless the French in Canada do not receive the attention which they merit. But John Bull's contempt is, at least, non-interfering, and he accords the residents of foreign parentage the same rights as those of Anglo-Saxon descent. If Canada were independent, she would run the danger of being annexed by the United States, an event little to be desired, as the Americans are much less moderate and tolerant in expressing their belief in their own superiority than the English.

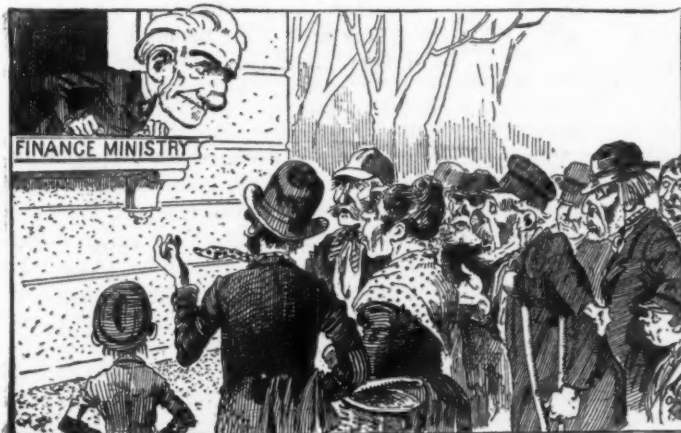
#### DR. MIQUEL AND HIS TAX-PROJECTS.

THE German Reichstag is still unable to determine how the deficit in the Budget is to be provided for, and Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, has not been able to get his projects for taxation accepted by the Reichstag.

The *Dresdener Nachrichten*, Dresden, thinks that the Lottery-Tax and the Stamp-Tax are the only ones that will be passed this year. The former meets with general favor. Investment in Lottery-tickets is the most prevalent form of gambling in Germany, and it is perfectly just that the Government should endeavor to turn to advantage an undesirable custom which it cannot remove. The Stamp-Tax, which provides that a stamp should be affixed to all receipts, and especially all papers used in Bourse-transactions, will be supported by the Agrarians, who still smart under the defeat which they experienced because of the passage of the Russo-German Commercial Treaty. The Agrarians wish to get even with the manufacturers and merchants.

The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "The Reichstag is very foolish to put off the debate concerning the taxation of wine, beer, brandy, and tobacco. It will have to bite the sour apple next year. To leave the separate States to provide for the additional cost of the army by State taxation, means only to shift the responsibility, and sooner or later it will be necessary to resort to Imperial taxation."

The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, declares strongly against the Tobacco-Tax in imitation of the English system. "In Germany thousands of people live by growing tobacco, and if, as in England, the cultivation of the fragrant weed were to be prohibited, many families would be ruined."



MIQUEL:—What is the matter? What do you want?

WORKING-PEOPLE:—You take the butter off our bread, by your taxes.

MIQUEL:—That's all right, I'll tax margarine.—*Der Wespen, Berlin.*

#### HEROES OF LAW AND ORDER.

THE *Chronik der Zeit*, Stuttgart, commenting upon the admiration often expressed for the courage and nerve of Anarchists and bomb-throwers, calls especial attention to those persons who place themselves in danger of death, that they may



M. GIRARD.



M. DUPRE.

protect the people against the outrages of the Anarchists. Besides the regular police, there are the employees of the Government laboratories where infernal machines are examined. Mention is made especially of those employed in the French capital, because Paris is, at present, the great

stronghold of the Anarchists. M. Girard is the Director of the City Laboratory, and M. Dupre is his associate. They are assisted by sixty other scientists and chemists in analyzing the contents of bombs.

#### NOTES.

A VOTE of great importance was taken in the British House of Commons on April 4. James Henry Dalziel, member for Kirkcaldy, offered a motion affirming the desirability of establishing a Legislature for Scotland to deal with purely Scottish affairs. The motion was carried by a vote of 180 to 170. A similar measure is in contemplation for Wales.

THE International Sanitary Convention, lately sitting in Paris, provides for measures to prevent the spread of cholera. Pressure will be exercised upon Turkey with regard to the sanitary condition of Mecca, and strict health regulations will be enforced for the ships carrying Mahomedan pilgrims from and to Arabia.

BY the explosion of a bomb on the window-sill of the Café Foyot, Rue de Condé, Paris, three persons were injured, one of them being the Socialist poet Taillade. The wounding of M. Taillade is regarded as a bit of classic justice, as he is the Socialist who wrote, concerning Auguste Vaillant's bomb-outrage, "The victims are of little consequence, provided only that the Anarchist idea prevails." He has changed his mind now.

A GREAT fire has ruined Shanghai. Thousands of buildings have been destroyed and millions of property-value lost. The residences of the foreigners are reported safe.

PRIME MINISTER SIMITCH, of Serbia, has resigned, and the King has summoned M. Nicolaievitch to form a new Ministry. M. Nicolaievitch, who held the position of Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of M. Simitch, is known as a man of great firmness, vast energy, and high ability, and it is understood that he was summoned in view of the growing strength of the Radical agitation, which he is relied upon to keep down. Several prominent Radicals have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in a conspiracy to assassinate King Alexander and ex-King Milan.

THE Assessor's lists for 1893-94 prove that 1,332 persons in Prussia have a yearly income of over 100,000 M. The richest man in Prussia is the Italian consul in Dortmund, Huesch; his yearly income is estimated at 8,230,000 M. Next comes Krupp in Essen with an income of 7,190,000 M. The third in line is Rothschild with 5,840,000 M. There are three men in Berlin whose yearly income is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, five who have 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, and twelve who have only from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000.

A BILL has been introduced to the Danish Folksthings authorizing the Government to issue small loans, free of interest, to the small landowners. The State takes a mortgage on the property, and loans the money for fifty years with option to renew the loan.

THE Socialists of Odense, Denmark, have bought a lot for 34,000 crowns, on which they will erect a meeting-hall.

GREAT festivities will take place in China. The Empress has given birth to a son, and the succession of the present dynasty is therefore insured. Dispatches were sent to all the Viceroy and Governors of the Empire, ordering them to give due publication to the important event.

AN Act of the Ontario Legislature, declaring that the Lieutenant-Governor in council had the power of pardoning offenses committed under the Ontario statutes, has been declared *intra vires* by the Supreme Court. The Dominion Government brought action to have it declared *ultra vires*.

THE French Senate has, by a vote of 225 to 32, approved the creation of a Ministry of the Colonies. Immediate cause for this was the threat of the Cabinet to resign unless sufficient means were granted to protect French interests in Madagascar. A grant of 1,000,000 francs has been voted to increase the garrisons at Reunion and Diego Suarez. This firm action on the part of the French Government has induced the English and United States Governments to acknowledge the French Protectorate in Madagascar.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF GREATER NEW YORK.

E. FOURNIER DE FLAIX.

THERE is a project on foot to enlarge the City of New York to an extent that will make it, in point of population, the second city in the world. London has, according to the latest census, 4,321,431 inhabitants; Paris has 2,447,957. The additions proposed to be made to New York will give it a population of 2,965,795. The proposition as to creating this "Greater New York" is to be voted on at the next general election. There are bets both ways as to the result of the voting. One of the noteworthy things about this Greater New York is the immense extent of the territory it will cover. It will contain 317.77 square miles, equal to 83,100 French hectares.

No city is now, and probably no city ever has been, of such extent. Paris contains only 7,802 hectares; the whole Department of the Seine but 47,550. Berlin, despite its extraordinary increase and its 1,700,000 inhabitants, covers but 6,600 hectares. Even London, vast as it is, does not approach the dimensions of the Greater New York. The extent of territory under the rule of the London County Council is about 30,000 hectares. That, it is true, is a great deal more than Paris or Berlin; but it is very much less than the 83,100 hectares of future New York. There is no city on the globe of which the superficies approaches 83,100 hectares. Babylon, the greatest city of the civilizations of antiquity, covered nearly 100,000 hectares, or twice as much as the Department of the Seine. For a Frenchman to get a just idea of this increase in the Imperial City, he must imagine the City of Paris covering territory nearly double that now comprised in the Department of the Seine.

With this mighty city of the United States can be compared but one other city on the globe, Constantinople. London, St. Petersburg in Europe, Chicago, San Francisco, Rio de Janeiro in America, do not unite, any more than does any city in Africa, in Australia, in the Far East, the same advantages as New York or Constantinople. New York is built on a promontory extending into a vast interior bay of the Atlantic Ocean. This promontory is bounded on one side by the East River, on the other side by the Hudson, through which it is connected with the whole river system of the United States. The territory it is proposed to annex to the City of New York is situated on different sides of the present city. In certain respects the situation of Constantinople is finer than that of New York, because Stamboul, the nucleus of the Turkish capital, is surrounded on all sides by the sea, and because Pera and Galata opposite Stamboul on the West, and Scutari opposite it on the East, are both approached from the Sea of Marmora, which connects them on the north with the Black Sea and on the south with the Mediterranean. Constantinople, however, lacks the beautiful waterways which have made New York the first maritime port on the globe. Were it not for the climate, harsh at New York and admirable at Constantinople, New York would, beyond comparison, hold the first rank for beauty of situation in the world.

These advantages guarantee to New York urban supremacy in the United States. Chicago, and still less San Francisco, can never compete with it. Still, I cannot help thinking that a considerable time must elapse before this gigantic territory will be fairly utilized. There must be, within the proposed limits, woodland, and even deserts. Richmond County, with a superficies of 14,500 hectares, has a population of but 53,460, or 3.7 to the hectare—at Paris, the *pro rata* is 31 inhabitants to the hectare.

It is calculated that the acres which will be swallowed up by the Greater New York will increase in value by the prolongation of tramways and railways. Perhaps the calculation is correct.

While New York is the first maritime port on the globe, it is also the seat of an immense commerce and a manufacturing center of the first rank. At the same time, notwithstanding its vast trade and manufactures, the Imperial City has not yet surpassed Berlin in the value of its personal property, and is far from equalling that of Paris and London. According to the municipal census of 1880 and of 1890, the value of the real estate of New York had

increased from \$1,190,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,840,000,000 in 1890. The value of real estate in Berlin, however, is not less than \$1,800,000,000, that of Paris amounts to \$2,800,000,000, and that of London to \$4,000,000,000.

In three articles recently published in *The North American Review* by Mr. Gilroy, Mayor of New York, he declares the value of the property owned by the corporation of that city to be \$559,000,000, with a debt of \$98,551,824. This is a very moderate debt for so important a center. The debt of Paris exceeds \$400,000,000, and its municipal property does not approach in value the municipal property of New York.

In conclusion I must say I am a little dazed in thinking of this Greater New York. According to the legend, when Cyrus took ancient Babylon, a good part of the inhabitants knew nothing about it. It seems as though the same state of things might occur in the new Babylon on the Hudson. Ten Parises put together go beyond a Frenchman's apprehension, and it is a hard nut to crack to form an opinion how so many are going to get along together.—*L'Economiste Français, Paris, March 7. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE EUROPEANIZING OF TURKEY.

PROF. DR. HERMANN VAMBÉRY, who has, perhaps, contributed more than any living writer to the diffusion of a knowledge of the political and social condition of the Eastern World, and especially of Moslem Asia, contributes a paper to the *Westöstliche Rundschau*, Leipzig, a political-literary magazine, the first number of which has just been received. Commenting on the consequences of the Russo-Turkish war of 1878, with its attendant dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, Professor Vambéry says that the sword of Russia, which, in the last campaign, threatened to cut through the vital artery of Turkey, has, contrary to the will of the imperial hand which wielded it, graved a deep furrow for good seed in the Ottoman Empire. There had been previously many impulses to social and political reform in Turkey, efforts on the part of her rulers to bring her into line with the progressive nations of the West; but these were all well-nigh obliterated in the tumult of battle during the Crimean War, and the self-complacency of the Turk which followed it. Then came the terrible reverses of 1878, which robbed Turkey of some of her finest provinces, the chief sources of her revenue, and, what is more, weakened her prestige, not only in Europe, but even in Asia.

Fortunately for Turkey, in these later years, the Sultan himself stands at the head of the movement for practical reform. A man of brilliant intellectual gifts, of tireless energy, and rare patriotism, Sultan Abdul Aziz needs only the co-operation of a minister of like caliber with himself to raise his country to a place in the front rank among the nations. Realizing the errors of his predecessors, he has sought to raise the masses of his countrymen by the inauguration of a comprehensive system of public schools and institutes for higher education, which fairly rival the corresponding institutions in Western lands. There are now several hundred schools in Turkey in which European languages are taught. Thirty years ago, the knowledge of any European language was confined to a select few, but nowadays almost every educated young man has a fair knowledge of French, English, and, sometimes, of German; history, geography, geology, physics, chemistry, and mathematics are taught in the Middle-schools, and, to some extent, in the Primary schools; and all aspirants to official appointments or to the commissioned ranks of the army are subjected to the test of an examination.

Within the last thirty years, too, most remarkable progress has been made in the Turkish language and literature. The whole intellectual outlook of the people has undergone a complete revolution. The Press is still under sharp censorship, but it exercises a decided influence on public opinion; and it is not without interest to observe the really intelligent views of competent Turks as to the political, literary, and social conditions of Christendom. The Turks are working and bestirring themselves after the long slumber of ages. Twenty years ago, a newspaper had scarcely 500 readers, while now the "daily" may count at least



15,000 readers. But this applies only to the chief city, Constantinople. In the provinces, everything remains as of old.

The Christian element thrives, the Turk in the provinces takes a back seat. The cause of this imperviousness of the Turk to the influences of the restless progress of Christendom is ascribed by Professor Vambéry in great part to the character of the Mahomedan religion; not that the ethics of Islam are on a lower plane than the ethics of Christendom, but because, having been almost fossilized at a certain stage of development, Islam wants the power of adaptation to the changing conditions of progress. Islam stands to-day in the position in which Christendom stood in the Dark Ages. The Turk has to contend with an obstacle in his religion more formidable than anything ever presented by Christianity. The whole political organization is based upon the Koran. It is Islam alone that cemented this people of many diverse stocks into one nation; it is Islam alone that holds them together in the bonds of a common interest and brotherhood. The Young Turkish Party has sought for years past to awaken in their countrymen a sense of allegiance to their "*Watan*" (fatherland) as a substitute for Islam, but in vain. The bond of religion knits the Moslem in the closest ties of brotherhood with Moslems everywhere, while the Turkish Christian is an alien and a stranger. Even from the political point of view, there is a strong tendency to look to a united Islam as the chief pillar of support. Indeed, the more threatening the outlook, the stronger is the impulse to oppose a united Islam to the attempt to solve the Eastern Question by force of arms.

Another great drawback to reform is the life of the Harem, the isolation of women. This is not a custom of Moslem origin, nor grounded on the Koran; but it is "custom," and the whole force of Mussulman sentiment is opposed to innovation; nevertheless, doubt has been introduced; the seed of enlightenment has been spread, and in spite of all the drawbacks to healthy development, five decades of assured peace under rulers of the caliber of him who now holds the helm of State would suffice to bring Turkey in line with the progressive nations of Christendom.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### HELEN KELLER.

THE *Silent World* truly remarks that though much has been written about Helen Keller, the day is far distant when she shall be fully described and perfectly appreciated. She is a unique phenomenon, and the result attained in her education is something wholly unprecedented.

It will be remembered that Helen was endowed like her little brother's and sisters, children of Colonel Keller of the Confederate Army, until, at the age of eighteen months, an attack of scarlet



HELEN KELLER.

fever took both sight and hearing. From that time, only the crudest kind of communication, through natural signs, was possible. It must be remembered that the child had no conception whatever of a word, written, spoken, or spelled, or that there was any other way for her to express ideas than through gestures. Her first idea of accent came with the words *mamma* and *papa*, which the teacher pronounced and at the same time drew her finger along the

back of Helen's hand to illustrate the relative length of the syllables. The result of this attempt was something wholly unprecedented in the history of education. In the course of ten lessons, the child had mastered the principles of speech, practice being required to develop and perfect her in the use of them. She also came to understand the speech of others by laying her fingers lightly upon their lips while they were talking.

Many experiments were made with her last year in the Anthropological Building at the World's Fair.

Edmund Lyon writes: "It was desired to determine if possible Helen's capacity in the line of memory, and in the alertness and

accuracy of perception; also her susceptibility to pain and the control which she had over certain muscular actions. It is an easy matter by means of scale and calipers to determine the dimensions of material bodies, but it is a most difficult matter to measure mind, and especially a mind so many-sided and so

very much to tell you. I am studying every day, and learning all I can about plants, and numbers, and the beautiful world our Father has given us. I am so glad that we shall live always, because there are so many wonderful things to learn about. Teacher sends love, and little sister sends a kiss.  
Lovingly, your little friend,  
Helen A. Keller.

FACSIMILE OF HELEN KELLER'S WRITING.

unique as is Helen's. To determine the power of Helen's memory the names of thirteen disassociated objects were given her with reasonable rapidity, without repetition and without intervening pauses, after which she was requested to repeat them. To the wonderment even of those most familiar with the child's habits of mind she not only repeated the thirteen words, but gave them in the exact order in which they had been given to her. It is very unusual for any one to give under these conditions more than eight or ten words, and I believe that this is the first time on record that so long a list has been reproduced without error.

The first thing that Helen was asked to attempt at the Anthropological Building was to arrange into a series six or seven objects which were uniform in size, though differing slightly in weight. Having succeeded in making a correct arrangement of these, she was given a second set of objects similar to the first in all respects, except that the common weight difference was less marked. With very little hesitation she arranged them in proper order to indicate their gradual progression in weight.

One of the tests which was made to determine the delicacy of Helen's touch involved the use of six blocks, each one of which was closely wound with wire of a particular size, so as to give it a uniformly roughened surface. These blocks were arranged opposite openings in an upright wooden frame, through which the hand had to be thrust to reach them. Helen was allowed to employ but one hand. Consequently in order to compare the surfaces of these blocks with a view to grading them, it was necessary for her to pass her hand through an opening in the frame, receive an impression from the surface of some particular block, and then hold the sensation thus experienced clearly in mind until she should place her hand through each one of the various openings and bring her fingers into contact successively with all the other blocks. This test was apparently the severest to which she was subjected. Trials were made with two sets of these roughened blocks. With the first she made no error; but with the second set I believe she failed in a single instance to indicate the proper serial location of each block. I am confident, however, that this failure was owing to her inability readily to find the desired opening in the frame rather than to any defect in her power of discrimination. Subsequently I attempted to classify the series in which the difference between the surfaces was most marked, but found myself wholly at a loss to detect differences which were to Helen seemingly striking.

The apparatus for measuring sensitiveness to pain consisted of a metallic frame having an opening just large enough to admit a finger, while above the opening and directed toward it was a small metallic rod. Around this rod was a spiral spring so arranged that it would be compressed whenever the rod was pressed downward, the amount of pressure exerted being read from a scale attached to the side of the frame. The figure indicating Helen's susceptibility to pain was usually small.

Professor Lehmann devotes a long article in *Nature* to the subject of teaching deaf-mutes to speak. He enters upon a detailed description of the method employed by Miss Fuller with Helen Keller, and is very sanguine about the ultimate results with regard to all deaf-mutes.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## DR. BROWN-SEQUARD.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD BROWN-SEQUARD, as he called himself, died on April 2, at Paris. There he was sometimes spoken of as an American physician, although there was very little American about him. His father, Edward Brown, was, indeed, a shipmaster of Philadelphia, but he married a



DR. BROWN-SEQUARD.

Frenchwoman named Sequard, and their son was born in 1817, in the Island of Mauritius. He was sent to Paris in 1838 to complete his medical studies, and took his degree in 1840. Very ambitious, he rather disdained his vulgar patronymic, and so added to it his mother's family name. He devoted himself to physiological experiments, which decided important questions regarding the conditions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal-cord in its normal and pathological state, the

brain, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the inhibitory and other influences of many parts of the body upon other parts. For these experiments he was awarded five prizes by the French Academy and twice received the Queen's grant for the encouragement of science from the British Royal Society. Owing to the reputation thus obtained, he was honored by being appointed, in 1864, Professor of the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System at Harvard College. This last he held four years, at the end of which he returned to France. In 1873, he started as a practitioner in New York City, remaining here until 1878, when he went back to Paris and passed there the remainder of his life. He had a considerable practice at one time in the French metropolis as consulting physician in diseases of the nervous system, being especially successful in the treatment of obscure maladies of the spinal column. By some he was ranked in his specialty as high as Charcot, in partnership with whom and Dr. Vulpian, Sequard founded in Paris the periodical called *Archives of Normal and Pathological Physiology*. Some of his writings have been published in book form. He had a weakness for making sensations, and caused a brief one in June, 1889, by declaring that he had discovered an elixir of life or a process of rejuvenating the human body by subcutaneous injections of a certain animal secretion. The medical authorities, however, preserved a sceptical attitude toward this alleged discovery.

## PLANTS IN WINTER.

THE essential conditions of life, according to the Old Greeks, were earth, air, fire, and water, and in the light of modern science we recognize also that oxygen, water, nutrition, and light or heat are the indispensable conditions. With the exception of some bacteria which do not need oxygen, all life in its normal development is dependent upon the continued presence of all these factors. If any are absent, death ensues. There are, however, some apparent exceptions falling under the head of suspended animation, in which life has been maintained for months while its active functions are arrested or reduced to a very low ebb. Plants in winter are a notable example. In the Fall of the year the deciduous trees shed their leaves, the organs by which they derive nutrition from the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid. During the period of growth, each leaf is an active chemical laboratory, drinking in carbonic-acid, decomposing it, assimilating the carbon, and giving off the superfluous oxygen. This decomposition of the carbonic-acid takes place only during the day. Light is essential to the process, and the short winter days do not furnish it in sufficient quantity. Moreover, leaves are delicate structures, affording very little protection from cold to the sap circulating through them, and would, consequently, if they remained on the tree be killed by the first frost, causing a sudden arrest of all the functions of life, and a consequent shock

to the system which would almost certainly be destructive of life. The transpiration of plants is a very active process: the water taken up by the roots carries small quantities of nutritive matter in solution; this is assimilated by the plant, and the water given off by the leaves. An idea of the activity of the process will be gathered from the statement that a sunflower, three feet high, respire double its own weight of water every twenty-four hours. With a fall of temperature, the roots cease to take up water. The pores of a pumpkin-root close at a temperature of 45° F. The leaves continue to transpire, and the plant gradually dies: the leaves wither for want of moisture and are no longer capable of performing their functions. The fall of the leaves at the beginning of Winter is thus necessary to the plant's protection. If they were killed off suddenly by frost while in the active exercise of their functions, the congelation of the large quantity of water circulating through the plant would rupture the tissues, and cause death; but the water in circulation having been gradually evaporated at an earlier stage, the plant is in no danger from this cause.

Want of sufficient light and heat is the cause of the falling of the leaf, and of the consequent retardation of all the vital functions. These are not absolutely suspended: respiration is still carried on on a reduced scale by the bark, especially of the branches.

A Siberian Winter, with twenty degrees below zero, is not a hard Winter, yet what must it be to the plants? They freeze to ice. It is not only herbs, but large trees become as brittle as glass and break at the touch. Trees can become icy all through. It is no uncommon thing on this continent that whole forests freeze to ice and that the wood-cutter's axe will not bite. The lumbermen, therefore, build fires over the roots to thaw out the trees before they try to cut them down. Trees may stand for months in the frozen condition, and then in the Spring revive and live on as if nothing had happened. Nevertheless the traveler in Siberian wilds is sometimes startled by the crash of frozen trees which are riven with a noise like thunder. It is a mystery how tree-life is ever maintained through a Siberian Winter.—*Naturen og Mennesket, Copenhagen. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE TRUE FUNCTION OF CANNIBALISM.

IN *The Humanitarian*, London, April, Morley Roberts undertakes to show that cannibalism was an important factor of the earlier progress of the race. He assigns to our ancestral stock—the man-ape or ape-man—the possession of those latent qualities which, in their higher development, we recognize as essentially human characteristics, and he attributes their development to their having been called into activity and maintained in exercise by war. Further, he concludes that the primitive man or ape-man would never have engaged in war systematically unless incited thereto by the craving for animal food.

Mr. Roberts emphasizes the point that man is the only animal among mammals which makes war on its own species, and assumes that it was never an end in itself, but undertaken for an end, and that this end was most probably the procuring of food. That we ourselves regard cannibalism with aversion and horror, may be in part due to a higher altruism, to a growing dislike of destroying life, to a belief in immortality; but this aversion may owe much of its intensity to a kind of secret instinctive suggestion that we have been cannibals, and that the cannibal still remains deep down in the mental abysses.

The savage who was the fiercest, most ruthless and unrelenting, who was most endowed with cunning, and who was capable of yet being led, or of leading in his turn, was the true father of progress, of mind, and of knowledge. Among the best types of existing cannibals, we find all the mental qualities on which we have based our higher reason; and if by that higher reason we seek things which are spiritual, notional, abstract, the process of pursuing and assimilating an idea is similar in its ramifications to hunting an enemy and consuming him. Thus considered, cannibalism was the thought of a genius among apes who deserves an apotheosis. He discovered concentrated highly-oxygenated food, and made the very enemies who pressed hard on the sole resources of their common country useful in their death. The custom is now antiquated; it has done its work; still we do occasionally hear of instances of revival of the savage instinct in civilized man when he is beyond the pale of civilization. Nevertheless, as cannibalism was once a great thought and is now a great crime, or, at the very least, a vile survival of a horrible custom, so will the eating of all flesh be.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

BY ERASTUS WIMAN.

There are some good signs of more activity in trade and somewhat better conditions. An advance of nearly four cents in the price of wheat for the week imparts the hope that at last the farmer will get a modicum of profit on this great staple. It is true this advance is the result of lessened acreage, fear of damage to winter wheat, and the belief that stocks in farmers' hands are more largely depleted than was imagined. All this points to lessened wealth-creating power; and yet because one-half the populace engaged in farming have hope of profit at the expense of the other half, the prospect improves in trade. For it is getting to be generally believed no substantial revival can take place until the prices of produce afford a profit, and until the farmer can feel that he is safe in purchasing his supplies outside the farm. Wheat being the standard of value in produce, as gold is in money, an advance even from local causes will help matters, and an advance now, if ever, seems justified. But it will be locally only, for private advices from Argentina, where a great harvest has just been completed, indicate an output of wheat from that new source second in extent only to that of the United States. The abundance, ease of cultivation, cheap Italian labor, and the absence of taxation on means of communication, such as our railroads from their excessive cost have to pay, make the contest of the American farmer against these conditions a hopeless one in the foreign wheat markets of the world.

The cotton situation on the other hand steadily mends, and, with the advance in wheat, makes relatively certain improved purchasing-power over wide areas of production. Not that cotton has improved much in price, but the price has been well maintained, in the face of enormous receipts and heavy realizations by planters thereon. Thus the estimates of 6,000,000 bales for a total crop are already reached, and with five months of the crop-year still left, in which easily another million will be marketed. If the crop should land 8 millions, and present prices be maintained, and fairly good fortune favor the farmer in the Northwest in other crops, the prospect would indeed brighten for all interests for the immediate future.

The statistics of the week show still a great cessation of business as compared with former periods. The bank returns completed for March show the smallest clearings ever reported, with two exceptions. Yet in the face of this, the first week in March indicates a gain of twenty-eight per cent. over the previous week in February, but still twenty per cent. as compared with same week last year. The abundance of money continues, the banks in New York still carrying 240 millions of dollars with a slight revival of supply of rather better commercial paper. Railroad earnings hover around a reduction varying from twelve to fifteen per cent., and are not likely to improve until new conditions are created.

There is more activity in orders for merchandise, but nothing shows so much the completeness of the readjustment which universally prevails than the size and nature of these orders. In hardware it is noted that long lists of goods are asked for, but in quarter-dozens and half-grosses, where formerly ten times the amount would be ordered. Then the goods are always asked for in a hurry, as if they had been ordered by a customer who waited.

In drygoods hand-to-mouth buying is also noted, just such buying as usually occurs in months after the regular season's stock has been largely laid in. Evidently the terrible experience of last Summer is kept in mind, and the merchant of the country will not soon again be caught with more goods than he can readily handle.

It is still a period of transition. The action of Congress on the Tariff, the steady decline in revenue, the prospect of the necessity for more bonds, and the condition of the weather are all anxious subjects for consideration. But as the Spring advances, hope revives that seedtime and harvest, sunshine and rain, will enable us all to live and help others to live.

ISAAKSTEIN (to chief of bandits who have just rifled his pockets): "Please to return me twenty-eight marks nineteen pfennigs as the usual five per cent. rebate on cash payments."—*Ulk, Berlin.*

## LEGAL.

## A Remarkable Will Case.

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE recently delivered judgment in a curious will suit. A will was before Sir James Hannen many years ago, but portions of it had been rendered illegible by being pasted over with pieces of paper. It was probably the testator's way of erasing them, or of saving himself the trouble of a new draft. Probate was accordingly granted for such parts of the will as could be read. But since that time, apparently, science has made such progress that all, or nearly all, of the concealed passages can now be read by "concentrated light." The persons entitled to benefit, therefore, have brought their suit for the admission of these passages to probate, and it has been granted by the Judge. The concentrated light had rendered the words "apparent" within the meaning of the Wills Act. It might have been simpler to use a sponge and a little warm water at the outset, and to have solved the difficulty by dissolving the paste. But no doubt it was more professional to wait for twenty years.—*Daily News, London.*

## "A Divorce-Center."

Many New York lawyers have received copies of a circular in which an enterprising lawyer of Oklahoma Territory sets forth the advantages of that place as a "divorce-center." Only ninety days' residence is required before beginning action for divorce, and abandonment for one year, "fraudulent contract," and gross neglect of duty are among the causes of divorce. The lawyer declares that the climate is beautiful, and it is hinted that the courts may be complaisant, so that every advantage for an easy dissolution of the marriage-tie is presented.

## Responsibility of Mercantile Agencies.

The Court of Appeals has just decided an interesting case of several years' standing, brought by J. F. J. Xiques against the Bradstreet Company. The plaintiff was a dealer in cigars in this city, and a subscriber to Bradstreet's Reports. The name of Herman Brinker appeared in the report as a business man of Detroit worth from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and having fair credit. Mr. Xiques received in 1885 an order for cigars from Herman Brinker, No. 63 Grand River Avenue, Detroit. He sent to Bradstreet's for information, and received a letter saying that Herman Brinker, of No. 573 Russell street, was worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and was favorably regarded. Mr. Xiques sent cigars to the value of over \$450 to Herman Brinker, and they were received by a man of that name at No. 163 Grand River Avenue. The cigars were never paid for. Further investigation afterward showed that the Herman Brinker, of Russell street, was a reputable merchant, but that some other man, using his name, had rented a small office in Grand River Avenue, and disappeared after receiving the cigars from New York. Mr. Xiques brought a suit against the Bradstreet Company on the ground that it had been negligent in not furnishing correct information about Herman Brinker. A judgment was obtained in favor of the company, because the information sent did not refer to the Brinker, of No. 63 or No. 163 Grand River Avenue, and Mr. Xiques should have noticed that fact. The company, not finding a person of that name in Grand River Avenue, had sent the information about another Herman Brinker, but the subscriber was responsible for not noticing the difference in address. The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

## Deposit of Trust-Funds.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana held, in the recent case of *The Succession of Lanoux*, that a debtor who deposits with a third party pledges for his creditor, presumably purchased with trust-funds, and informs the creditor of the deposit, who accepts the third party as the depository, loses control and possession of said pledge; that the depository holds the pledge for the benefit of the pledgee, and that the fact that the third party is the clerk of the pledgor does not destroy the effect of the pledge. A deposit of money lost or misappropriated by an insolvent depository does not, the court holds, give the depositor a general privilege on the estate of the depository for the return of the money.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

C. M. D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Can you tell me where the following lines originated? They are said to be a translation from a Latin author:

"Seven cities claim the mighty Homer dead,  
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

We have never seen the couplet precisely in this form, and never heard of it being a translation from a Latin author. An anonymous writer has it thus:

"Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,  
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

Thomas Heywood, who died in 1633, has in his "Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels":

"Seven cities warred for Homer being dead,  
Who living had no roofo to shrowd his head."

The Rev. Thomas Seward, who died in 1790, age 81, and the father of the more celebrated Anna Seward, in some lines "On Shakespeare's monument at Stratford-upon-Avon," has this:

"Great Homer's birthplace seven rival cities claim;  
Too mighty such monopoly of Fame."

SOME time ago a correspondent asked: Why do the hands of a dummy clock or watch always indicate eight o'clock and about eighteen minutes? I have heard that the hands of dummy clocks are so placed because that was the time of day at which President Lincoln expired.

We referred this question to Messrs. Benedict Bros., the well-known jewelers of this city, experts on the question, who say that dummy clocks are so timed because 8:18 is the only time at which each hand will be equally distant from the figure 12 on the dial without touching or interfering with one of the other figures. Nearly, though not quite, the same state of things obtains at 3:42. In this case the hour-hand, being generally larger at the point than the minute-hand, slightly interferes with the figure 4. Any one can test the truth of this on his watch. There is no foundation for the statement that the hands are set at 8:18 to indicate the time of death of President Lincoln. He died at 7:22.

S. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Please state (1) why in feudal times primogeniture superseded every other form of succession to property by the heir. (2) Also this: Among the Hindoos and the Romans, when a group of kinsmen ceased to be governed by an hereditary chief, the domain which had been managed for all appears to have been equally divided among them all. Why did not this occur in the feudal world? If during the confusion of the first feudal period, the eldest son held the land for the benefit of the whole family, why was it that when feudal Europe again consolidated itself, and established regular communities, the whole family did not resume that capacity for equal inheritance which had belonged to Roman and German alike?

(1) Because primogeniture was indispensable to keep the fief, i.e., the land, in the hands of a single person in order that he might use it in support of the feudal lord. (2) Among the Hindoos and the Romans the first-born son was never anything more than a tribal chief. In Europe primogeniture was, as explained above, an indispensable part of the feudal, which was a political, system. When feudal Europe came to be governed by legislation, the law could not be changed without the consent of the feudal chiefs, who held on to primogeniture for their own interest. Probably you can find all you want on the subject in Blackstone's "Commentaries," or, if these do not satisfy you, we recommend Hallam's "Europe during the Middle Ages," or Guizot's "Histoire Generale de la Civilisation en Europe," or Sismondi's "Histoire des Français."

H. W., TORONTO, CANADA.—Who wrote:

"Perhaps you did right to dissemble your love,  
But—why did you kick me down stairs?"

J. P. Kemble (1757-1823), in a play called "The Panel," Act I. Scene 1. The exact words are "Perhaps it was right."

## YOUR MONEY BACK

If you want it, after giving the **Lincoln (gold) Fountain Pen** a fair trial. \$1.25 by mail. Lincoln Fount. Pen Co., 23 Barclay St., New York.

## CHESS.

## The Championship Match.

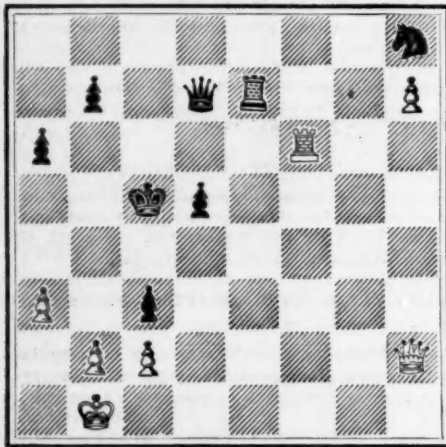
The seventh game in the Steinitz-Lasker match was a Ruy Lopez, which Steinitz defended in his peculiar fashion, 3 P-Q 3. The prevailing opinion among experts is that Steinitz had a winning position until he made the fatal blunder of 41 Q-Q 2. Lasker is highly praised for his fine



LASKER AND STEINITZ.

play in the face of probable defeat. *The New York Recorder* says: "For the last twenty or twenty-five moves of this exciting struggle, we believe that there was not a single position in which Mr Lasker failed to pick out the strongest continuation."

Position after Black's forty-first move:



The eighth game and the last of the New York series was won by Lasker. The score is as follows:

## EIGHTH GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE.

STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 3	40 P-B 5	R-Q 5
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	41 Q-Kt	P x P
3 Kt-Q B 3	P x P	42 Kt x P	R-B 5
4 Kt x P	Kt-Q 2	43 Kt-Q 7	Q-Kt 2
5 Kt-B 3	Kt-Kt-B 3	44 Q-R-Q	B-K 3
6 Kt-Kt 3	P-Q B 4	45 Kt x P	P x Kt
7 B-K 2	P x P	46 R x P	B-R 6
8 Kt x P	B-B 4	47 R(K5)-Q5	R-B 8
9 Kt-Kt 3	B-K 2	48 Q-Q 3	P-R 3
10 Castles		49 P-Kt 4	B x P
11 B-Q 2	Q-B 2	50 P-B 3	R x R ch
12 P-Q B 4	Kt-K 4	51 Q x R	B-K 3
13 Q-B 2	Kt-Kt 3	52 R-Q 6	Q-K 2
14 K-R-K	B-Q 2	53 P-Kt 6	R-B 3
15 Q-R-B	K-R-B Q	54 Q x R	Q-R
16 B-K-B	B-R 5	55 Q-K 3	B-Q 4
17 B-B 3	Kt-Kt 5	56 K-Kt 2	Q-Kt 3 ch
18 Q-K 2	Kt-B 3	57 K-B 2	Q-B 7 ch
19 Kt-Q 4	B-Q 2	58 K-Kt 3	Q-Kt 3 ch
20 P-Q Kt 4	R-Q	59 K-B 2	Q-B 7 ch
21 Q-Kt 2	Q-R-B	60 K-Kt 3	Q-Kt 3 ch
22 Kt-Kt 3	Q-B 5	61 K-B 2	B-Kt 2
23 B-Q 2	Q-Kt	62 Q-Kt 3 ch	Q-B 2
24 P-Kt 5	P-Kt 3	63 Q-Q 3	Q-Q 4
25 B-B 3	Kt-K	64 Q-Kt 3	Q-Q 3
26 Kt-R 5	P-B 3	65 K-K 2	K-B 2
27 P-Q 4	P-K 4	66 P-R 4	Q-K 3
28 P-R 5	B-K Kt 5	67 Q-B 4 ch	K-Kt 3
29 Kt-Kt 3	B-K 3	68 Q-Kt 3 ch	K-R 2
30 Kt-Q 2	Kt-B 5	69 Q-B 2	Q-Kt 5 ch
31 Q-Kt	B-B 2	70 K-R 2	Q x B P
32 Kt-B 5	B-B	71 Q-B 2 ch	Q-K 5
33 B-Kt 4	Kt-Q 3	72 Q-B 2	Q-B 6
34 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	73 Q-B 2 ch	B-K 5
35 Kt-K 4	B x B	74 Q-Q 3	Q-B 3
36 Q x B	R-Q 5	75 Q-K 3	Q x P ch
37 P x P	P x P	76 K-Kt	Q-Kt 4 ch
38 P-K Kt 3	Kt-Q 6	77 Resigns.	
39 B x Kt	R x B		

## Don't Worry Yourself

and don't worry the baby; avoid both unpleasant conditions by giving the child pure, digestible food. Don't use solid preparations. Nature intended infants should be raised on milk. The Gail Borden Eagle Condensed Milk is the safest solution of the problem.

The data of the games are:

Opened by	Opening.	No. moves.	Won by
1....Lasker	Ruy Lopez	60	Lasker.
2....Steinitz	Ruy Lopez	42	Steinitz.
3....Lasker	Ruy Lopez	52	Lasker.
4....Steinitz	Giucoco Piano	60	Steinitz.
5....Lasker	Ruy Lopez	50	Draw.
6....Steinitz	Giucoco Piano	61	Draw.
7....Lasker	Ruy Lopez	46	Lasker.
8....Steinitz	French Defense	76	Lasker.

After a week's rest, play will be resumed April 21, in Philadelphia. *The New York Times* says: "The first series of the great chess-match between William Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker is over, and it is generally admitted all around that the games played in this contest have been of a very high order. Those who have played over the games will have found that the champion has done remarkably so far, although he is two points behind his rival. He never did well at a beginning of a match, and his many admirers are confident that he will do much better in the second series of these games. Lasker has upheld his high reputation as an end-game player."

## Current Events.

## Monday, April 2.

In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees opens the Tariff debate in a three-hours' speech; the Bering-Sea Bill is reported and slightly amended. . . . In the House, the day is wasted in filibustering and the attempt to secure a quorum; Mr. Boatner introduces a resolution asking Attorney-General Olney what has been done to protect the United States interests in the Union Pacific receivership proceedings. . . . There is no further disturbance in South Carolina; troops are stationed in the rebellious districts, and the fugitive constables are safe in Charleston. . . . A strike of large proportions is started in the coke-district of Pennsylvania, and rioting and destruction of property accompany it. . . . Patrick Walsh, Editor of *The Augusta Chronicle*, is appointed by Governor Northen to succeed the late Senator Colquitt of Georgia. . . . Republicans carry municipal elections in many places in Ohio.

Bread-riots occur in Southern Spain. . . . Hundreds of men are killed and thousands wounded in a battle between Bornu troops and an invading army in the Soudan. . . . Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris, dies.

## Tuesday, April 3.

In the Senate, the Bering-Sea Bill is passed; Senator Allison speaks on the Tariff. . . . In the House, Representative Jay, of Missouri, is unseated by a vote of 155 to 23 on the charge of irregularity in his election; the Republicans refrained from voting. . . . Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, issues a proclamation assuming entire control of the police and marshals in the cities and incorporated towns of the State; he makes a statement in defense of his course; the militia leave Columbia for the scenes of the trouble; no further disorder is anticipated. . . . Election fights take place in Kansas City and Chicago, and several men are killed or injured. The British House of Commons votes, 180 to 170, that it is desirable to establish a local legislature for Scotland. . . . General Caceres is said to have declared himself Dictator of Peru.

## Wednesday, April 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Allison concludes his speech on the Tariff Bill, and Mr. Mills replies. . . . In the House, the attempt to pass the Bland Seigniorage Bill over the President's veto fails; the election contest from the 3d California district is decided in favor of the Democrats. . . . The Republicans carry the Rhode Island State election by increased pluralities. . . . Six persons are killed and one is fatally wounded in a riot in the Pennsylvania coke-regions. . . . Republicans gain in Western municipal elections. . . . The South Carolina situation unchanged. Another bomb explosion occurs in Paris in a fashionable restaurant near the Senate Chamber and three persons are injured; the bomb-thrower escapes. . . . The Parnellites hold their convention in Dublin and resolve to fight the present Liberal Cabinet. . . . The French Anarchist, Meunier, whose bomb destroyed a café in Paris two years ago and killed the proprietor, is recognized by London police and arrested.

## Thursday, April 5.

In the Senate, the Bill to exterminate the Russian thistle is considered. . . . In the House, another Urgency Deficiency Bill is passed and the Post Office Appropriation Bill is taken up. . . . Governor Tillman issues a proclamation restoring the civil status in Florence and Darlington counties, and ordering the militia home. . . . The disturbances are not renewed in the Pennsylvania coke-region, and the strike is believed to be defeated. . . . The Coxey "army" marches to Homestead, many Huns and Slavs joining it. A bomb is picked up in a Versailles street; the

excitement in Paris is still intense. . . . A Samoan chief is imprisoned for inciting the natives to rebellion. . . . The British Bering-Sea Bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons.

## Friday, April 6.

In the Senate, Mr. Pepper speaks on the Tariff Bill, favoring it; the resolution to coin Mexican silver dollars is debated. . . . In the House, the Post-Office Appropriation Bill is discussed. . . . Governor Tillman withdraws the militia from Darlington and Florence counties.

The Rosebery Government is defeated in the House of Commons, on a private Bill, by a vote of 228 to 227; its early fall is predicted. . . . The German Reichstag debates the new Silver Coinage Bill.

## Saturday, April 7.

In the Senate, the Bering-Sea question is discussed, objections being taken to England's construction of the Paris award. . . . No quorum in the House.

Queen Liliuokalani is said to be plotting to overthrow the Provisional Government of Hawaii by force. . . . Admiral Mello's fleet is reported to have entered the harbor of Rio Grande do Sul.

## Sunday, April 8.

It is rumored in Washington that the Administration contemplates the establishment of a Protectorate in Hawaii.

Da Gama and his staff sail on Portuguese warships from Buenos Ayres for Lisbon.

## About La Grippe and its Effects.

La Grippe is of late years widely and destructively prevalent. It does not create panic or alarm like the cholera or small-pox, but within six years past has destroyed probably ten times as many lives in America as both together, and perhaps ten times as many as all other epidemics combined. How many in advancing years have succumbed to it. How often it has merged quickly into fatal pneumonia, and even when not immediately fatal, it has led on to some secondary and incurable illness—scrofula, heart disease, or consumption. It has uncovered the weakest point of attack in the system. Its poison has entered into the most assailable places, and there wrought its mischief. But the Electropoise seasonably applied quickly and effectually masters this disease. It makes war on its motions and methods. It counteracts its working. It neutralizes and destroys its poisonous germs. It gives battle to the very evil germ of the disease. It cries a halt with authority. And even if the disease has seriously progressed, it still acts beneficially toward repairing the mischief, and abridging or annulling the after-ills that are common. It gives or commands a welcome exit to interloping tenants. It orders out a hostile invader and enforces its mandates with a potency all its own—a potency given by its wonderful construction.

KANSAS CITY, MO., December 21, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Last winter my daughter was attacked by la grippe and, through the ravages of this mysterious disorder, reduced to a helpless cripple. From a bright, rosy, handsome child she became in three weeks so weak, emaciated, and in shape so distorted, that words fail me to adequately describe her condition. By accident I learned of the Electropoise. I purchased one—more through desperation to leave no means untried than through any belief in its efficacy. I confess I thought it something on the order of a liver pad, "made to sell," and a sort of mild humbug. It was with more than half-way scepticism I applied it in accordance with directions. Day by day as I observed the marked improvement in my daughter, my doubts vanished. In eight weeks after the first application of the Poise my little girl was fully restored, enjoyed sound sleep, a good appetite, and is now in the possession of vigorous health, and as to her figure, there is no trace even that she ever had the first stages of spinal curvature, or la grippe, which causes it. I use the Poise in my family as a tonic and preventative. I would not be without it under any circumstances. I feel that it has solved many a hygienic problem, and is to solve more, as the time goes on. Given your able little book, a Poise, and common-sense enough to put on a pair of rubbers, I think any disease can be mitigated, and, if taken in time, destroyed. I have recommended the Electropoise to many of my friends, and I am glad to say where my advice has been followed and one purchased, good results have always followed. Thanking you for all your kindness, I am

Very faithfully yours,

HORATIO GATES,

Ven. Archdeacon of West Missouri.

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**SOLOMON WOLFF**, 31-2 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

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# THE STANDARD DICTIONARY

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Many questions have been received concerning the Dictionary, some of which we think it well to answer thus publicly, as the same questions may be in the minds of others of our readers.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—I see that the definition of *amble* in the Standard does not agree with the definition given in other dictionaries, the Duke of Newcastle, Blundeville, Markham, Berenger, Medows, Freeman, nor other noted writers on the horse whose definitions I have examined. Can it be that all these writers are wrong and the Standard right?

Yes, it can be, and it is so; they are all wrong and the Standard is right. Your question was referred to Professor Muybridge, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is the Departmental Editor of "The Movement of Animals" of the Standard, and who is recognized as the highest authority on this subject in the world. He writes that the information of the authorities mentioned by you was derived from simple observation, while his definitions for the Standard were the result of closest scientific investigation. At *movement* in the Dictionary is given a plate showing the successive phases of the *amble*, *canter*, *gallop*, *pace*, *rack* and *walk* of a horse. Sometimes as many as 20 phases are necessary to complete a stride. The plate was made from successive photographs by Prof. Muybridge, each taken in an infinitesimal part of a second. The Standard is the only dictionary, says Prof. Muybridge, that correctly defines these movements.

**E. L.**—The word *autonomasia* is not in the vocabulary. It is given as the definition of *autonomasy*, page 143.

Look again, the definition is *antonomasia*, which is given in its vocabulary place on page 92.

**N. O.**—I see in a very unfair review in the *New York Nation* (the malice of the writer is visible in almost every line), (1) That the Standard has not several words of which *heterokinesy* is typical; (2) that *Burton ale* is not defined, nor is (3) *drop-handkerchief*. Were these omitted intentionally?

(1) This word is one of a large number of similar words used by Cudworth in his philosophical works, which are simply transliterations of terms used by the Greek philosophers, and which are not of sufficient importance to be given in the vocabulary of an English dictionary. Such words have been rejected by all dictionaries of the language, and rightly. The Standard has more words in its vocabulary than any other dictionary, but it does not claim to treat all words used by English writers, nor would it be possible nor desirable for it to do so. (2) *Burton ale* is defined under *ale*. (3) *Drop-handkerchief* you will find defined under *drop*; the proper phrase is *drop-the-handkerchief*. Possibly, some of the "malice" you speak of may be traced to the fact that the writer of this outrageously unfair review applied for the position of a regular definer on the Standard and *was refused*.

**A.**—Why should you object to the use of technical terminology in defining technical terms, when you admit that this terminology is essential to exactness? A dictionary to be authoritative must be exact in its definitions of technical terms, as well as correct in its definitions of general terms. When possible (and this is true generally) without occupying

unnecessarily too much space, a clue to the meaning of the term has been given in simple language.

**Q. T. JOHNSON.**—On page 63 under *American*, the Standard says the *Native American Party* came into power in 1843. It certainly should have said 1853.

Wrong; the *Native American Party* was organized between 1840 and 1842, came into prominence in 1843, and elected James Harper Mayor of New York City in 1844. The *American Party* was started in 1852, came into prominence in 1853 as the *Know-nothing Party*.

**J. N. A.**—The antonyms are a great feature, but why were they not carried farther?

Simply because of lack of space. It would have been much easier to have made the Dictionary three or four times as large as it is, but this would have defeated our object. The condensation in the Standard has been one of the most laborious and costly of its features. The antonyms were given only when they seemed very important, or helped to throw light on the definitions.

**A. A. RAYNOR.**—If *f* is substituted for *ph* in sulphur, why should not the same rule prevail with morphine and other like words?

Partly for etymological reasons, and more especially because the American Association for the Advancement of Science (at whose urgent recommendation this change of spelling was inserted in the Dictionary) did not think it wise to take too long or too many steps at once. A reform of this kind must move with great caution.

**READER.**—You give the etymology of *gorilla* and not of *chimpanzee*.

The former is derived from the Greek, the latter is a native African word. See definition.

**SCHOOLTEACHER.**—The Standard gives only one pronunciation for *discrepancy*, while *dis-cre-pan'cy* is coming into general favor rapidly.

The variant pronunciation will be treated at XIII. of the Appendix, where the preferences of the Committee of Fifty on Disputed Spellings and Pronunciations and that of other dictionaries will be given. It might be well to add that no member of the Committee, nor any of the accepted dictionaries, recognizes the pronunciations which you give.

**S. A. CLARK.**—The placing the etymology last or after the definition is unusual; to name one reason for the usual course, the etymology is in itself a definition.

Long custom often warps the judgment. In answer to the objection to giving the definition first and etymology last, *Knox College Monthly* says, in the review of the Standard, "The latter [placing the etymology last] possesses manifest advantages, and it is the more practical in serving the purpose with which a dictionary is most frequently consulted. This latter is the method adopted in the Standard Dictionary. We go to trees most frequently to pluck the fruit which hangs upon the branches, or to rest under their protecting foliage; occasionally we are interested in determining the growth by the annulation, and in tracing the roots down to the most minute rootlet."

The *New York Outlook* [Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor] commends this feature

of the Standard as follows: "In the older dictionaries a confusing mass of etymological information and of obsolete meanings often follow the vocabulary word. The Standard has rightly inverted this order, placing the living, vital definition first, and put unusual or archaic meanings at the end, with brief etymology."

Dr. Murray, the editor of the famous Oxford Dictionary, expresses the judgment that for a popular dictionary this method has advantages, saying, "As a practical matter, in a popular dictionary, the 'order of usage' has the preponderance of reasons in its favor."

**CRITIC.**—In my copy of the *New York Tribune* there is an excellent review of the Standard Dictionary, but it notices the omission of the Anglo-Indian word *dastur*. Is this a case of Jove nodding?

No; it is a case of a *Tribune* critic nodding. The correct spelling of the word is *dustoor*, *dustoor*, in the familiar Anglo-Indian sense in which it is used, from Calcutta to Hong Kong, and it is correctly recorded in the Standard. This is one of a multitude of words in which the *a* becomes *u* in Anglo-Indian speech, as in *punka*, *pundit* and *Punjab*.

**MICHIGAN.**—Why in the key of pronunciation do you give *ŋ* to represent the sound in *measure* and *injure* and *ŋ* to represent the sound in *future* and *lecture*, when they certainly represent the same sound?

These words have two pronunciations—a pedagogic and a colloquial pronunciation. In the pedagogic we would say mesh'yur, in'juer, fū'tiur, lee'tiur, etc., a pronunciation difficult of utterance, as a *y*-sound is not easy after *d*, *j*, *l*, *s* and *t*, and the colloquial pronunciation approaches the *e* of over, making mesh'ur, in'jer, fū'cher, lee'cher, etc. To cover this difference the two forms have been used, *ŋ* to express the colloquial pronunciation without the *y* sounded, *j ŋ* to indicate that the sound of *y* is heard though slightly.

**TEACHER.**—I regret that where you differ from Worcester and Webster, it may be necessary to turn to Worcester and Webster to learn the pronunciation of these dictionaries.

You need not do so. In the Appendix at XIII., will be given the pronunciation of all the standard dictionaries, including Worcester and Webster, and the pronunciation preferred by each member of the Committee of the fifty philologists who pass upon each word that has a varying pronunciation. All words that have a varying pronunciation will be given in the Appendix with the authority for each.

An Ohio gentleman who was greatly elated over his copy of the Standard Dictionary was told by a young lady school teacher that his dictionary (the Standard) did not tell how to pronounce *goup*. Not having his copy of the Standard with him he made two or three ineffectual efforts, and in his distress turned to her and asked how she would pronounce it. She quietly replied, "Go up."

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